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BEFORE THE
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C.

Docket Nos. 9402, 9403, 9404, 9405, 9468 & 9469

In the Matter of the Applications of
G. A. RICHARDS, Transferor, et al.,
KMPC, THE STATION OF THE STARS, INC., Los Angeles, Calif.
WJR, THE GOODWILL STATION, INC., Detroit, Michigan
WGAR BROADCASTING COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

Before HON. JAMES D. CUNNINGHAM, *Hearing Examiner*

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF APPLICANTS'
MOTION TO STRIKE FROM THE RECORD ANY AND
ALL EVIDENCE RELATING TO NEWSCASTS ALLEGED
TO HAVE BEEN BROADCAST OVER RADIO STATION
KMPC BETWEEN JULY, 1942 AND SEPTEMBER 29,
1947, AND FOR OTHER RELIEF**

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BEFORE THE
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D. C.

IN RE APPLICATIONS OF

G. A. RICHARDS, Transferor
and

HARRY J. KLINGLER, LAWRENCE P. FISHER
and JOHN A. HANNAH
Transferees

For consent to the transfer of control of
KMPC, THE STATION OF THE STARS, INC.,
Los Angeles, California;

WJR, THE GOODWILL STATION, INC.,
Detroit, Michigan;

WGAR BROADCASTING COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio

KMPC, THE STATION OF THE STARS, INC.,
Los Angeles, California

For renewal of license of Radio Station KMPC,
Los Angeles, California

WJR, THE GOODWILL STATION, INC.,
Detroit, Michigan

For renewal of license of Radio Station WJR,
Detroit, Michigan

WGAR BROADCASTING COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio

For renewal of license of Radio Station
WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio

Docket No. 9402
File No. BTC-756
Docket No. 9403
File No. BTC-754
Docket No. 9404
File No. BTC-755

Docket No. 9468
File No. BR-18

Docket No. 9469
File No. BR-331

Docket No. 9405
File No. BR-283

Before HON. JAMES D. CUNNINGHAM, *Hearing Examiner*

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF APPLICANTS'
MOTION TO STRIKE FROM THE RECORD ANY AND
ALL EVIDENCE RELATING TO NEWSCASTS ALLEGED
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KMPC BETWEEN JULY, 1942 AND SEPTEMBER 29,
1947, AND FOR OTHER RELIEF**

A. Preliminary Statement

This memorandum is filed in support of the motion made at the hearing to strike from the record any and all evidence

relating to newscasts broadcast between July, 1942 and September 29, 1947, and for a subpoena directing Commission counsel to produce *all* of the material in his possession which he received from Radio Reports, Inc. (R. 14558-14560; 14570-14571). A written motion and written request for subpoena have been filed simultaneously herewith.

These proceedings involve the applications of the above stations for renewal of their radio broadcasting licenses. The principal issue is whether the newscasts of the stations were fair and impartial.

Commission counsel introduced on that issue only oral testimony of what was broadcast over Radio Station KMPC between 1939 and September 29, 1947 on the premise that the best evidence—recordings or scripts—was not available. At the very time of offering such secondary and indirect evidence, and relying upon inferences, suppositions, attempted recollections and reconstructions, Commission counsel had in their possession, unknown to applicants' counsel and the Examiner, recordings and summaries of recordings of a great many KMPC newscasts and other programs for the period after July, 1942. In addition, they had authorized the destruction of many more recordings of KMPC broadcasts, for some of which they retained the summaries.

The secondary evidence to which this motion to strike is directed consists of the oral testimony of twenty-two former newscasters or other ex-employees of KMPC as to what was broadcast, and their characterizations and descriptions of what was broadcast, over KMPC between July, 1942 and September 29, 1947. July, 1942 is the earliest date for which there were KMPC recordings. September 29, 1947 is the earliest date for which there were KMPC news scripts.

Of these twenty-two witnesses, fifteen¹ ended their respective periods of employment prior to September 29, 1947, and six² of the remaining seven were employed for the greater

¹Anderson, D., Anderson, R., Arnold, Calvert, Carle, Dehner, Gardner, Graham, Hall, Henry, Horn, Latimer, Patterson, Slattery and Teas.

²Thor, Starrels, Roberts, Renier, Lyon and Lewin.

part of 1947 or before and for only a short period thereafter. Substantially the whole volume of the testimony offered on behalf of the Commission in these proceedings, therefore, relates to what was broadcast prior to September 29, 1947.

Commission investigators knew before they came into possession of the recordings in 1949 that KMPC had not retained scripts of its newscasts for the period prior to September 29, 1947. They learned that fact when they first visited KMPC in April, 1948 (Comm. Ex. 24; R. 7816) and were provided with all available news scripts (R. 2175, 2177, 2179, App. Ex. 29). Despite evidence that KMPC never kept these scripts in the normal course of its business longer than "a couple" of months (R. 12377), Commission counsel has never ceased inferring and charging that the station disposed of old news scripts with the sinister purpose of concealing from the Commission something improper in their contents (R. 571-573, R. 14891).

The fact that no KMPC scripts were available for any period prior to September 29, 1947 was further emphasized when an independent study (Comm. Ex. 270 for id.) of newscast scripts of KMPC by E. Z. Dimitman, former executive editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer and former executive editor of the Chicago Sun, was filed with the Commission on September 3, 1948 (R. 2166). Mr. Dimitman stated (Comm. Ex. 170 for id., p. 5) that "September 29th (1947) was the earliest date on which any scripts were on file in the newsroom of station KMPC." At all times after 1948, therefore, the Commission staff knew that any recorded evidence of what was actually broadcast over KMPC for the period prior to September 29, 1947 was the best and only reliable evidence of what was broadcast prior to that date.

With that knowledge Commission investigators visited the Los Angeles office of Radio Reports, Inc., a monitoring business, in March 1949. The facts, as set forth in greater detail in Section B herein, show that they there obtained and took away with them recordings, on plastic disks, which Radio Reports had made of KMPC newscasts since July, 1942, and summaries of recordings, called note sheets. On June 16,

1949 Commission counsel authorized Radio Reports to destroy, by resurfacing, whatever disks remained in the possession of Radio Reports for any stations for the period prior to January 1, 1947, and Radio Reports resurfaced and destroyed all such disks. Any KMPC disks which Radio Reports had for that period (except for a few in 1946) were thus destroyed with the approval of Commission counsel. Any which Radio Reports did not have for that period were held by Commission counsel.

About September 20, 1950, after Commission counsel had completed presenting the Los Angeles phase of their case against KMPC for the second time¹ without using or mentioning the Radio Reports material, applicants' counsel found out that Radio Reports had been monitoring KMPC newscasts and that Commission counsel had evidence of KMPC newscasts. After the applicants' counsel had demanded production of the material by subpoena, Commission counsel turned over the material on October 19, 1950 and an inventory of it was thereafter made in the presence of representatives of the Commission and applicants.

The material turned over includes disks and note sheets containing items relating to the subjects and persons as to which Commission counsel had offered secondary evidence. With this material the applicants have been able, using the note sheet summaries of each news item in a newscast, to order from Radio Reports in Los Angeles a transcript of items from the disks from which the note sheets were made. For the year 1946, for which the Commission had note sheets, most disks have been destroyed and are no longer available, so that the note sheet item is the only remaining evidence of what the destroyed disks contained. Disks are also unavailable for many note sheet items after January 1, 1947. These note sheet items are appended hereto as Schedule B, which constitutes the only remaining evidence of what the destroyed disks contained.

¹A second presentation of the Commission's case was made after the death of the Examiner who had presided at the first hearing.

Transcribed items from disks which are still available at Radio Reports, together with transcribed items from disks turned over by Commission counsel, are appended as Schedule A. The material contained in Schedules A and B is vitally material to the issues of these proceedings.

The recordings still in existence conclusively disprove the secondary evidence offered, while evidence of what was in the destroyed recordings indicates that they would have further and more irrefutably disproved the testimony.

The conduct of Commission counsel in introducing oral testimony, and making inferences and charges with respect to what was broadcast in newscasts over KMPC prior to September 29, 1947, while suppressing the evidence of such broadcasts in the form of recordings and note sheets which they had obtained from Radio Reports, was highly reprehensible and should not be condoned by denial of this motion.

B. The Suppression of the Primary Evidence: What Commission Counsel Did to and About the Only Recordings or Summaries of KMPC Newscasts in Existence.

1. What Radio Reports Is and What It Does.

Radio Reports, Inc., is a business organization which, like a newspaper clipping service or bureau in the field of newspaper publishing, records radio broadcasts for the information and interest of its private clients (R. 14490). No other agency performs that service with respect to radio stations in the Los Angeles area (R. 14491).

Radio Reports was established in 1936 (R. 14490) and has been recording newscasts broadcast over Radio Station KMPC since 1942 (R. 14492). A recording of a newscast or other radio program is made by attaching a soundscriber machine to a radio receiver (R. 14504) and recording the entire program on a plastic disk, of which Applicants' Exhibit 260 is a blank sample. The program may then be listened to or reproduced at a later time by playing the disk.

The practice in the business of Radio Reports is to listen to each disk for the purpose of summarizing its contents in writ-

ing for the possible saleability of all or part of it to clients or prospects. This summary, when made on a blank form provided therefor (App. Ex. 259), is called a "note sheet" (R. 14505). Each note sheet is supposed to contain a reference to or description of "all persons and all organizations and all subjects" mentioned in the program, as well as criticism (R. 14507, 14508). Each note sheet is reviewed by the manager or assistant manager of the office for the purpose of finding and marking material of interest to clients who have given monitoring orders (R. 14503, 14504) and of interest to possible prospects, who would include persons or organizations criticized (R. 14508).

The applicants called Mrs. Emily Timmons, who has been in the Los Angeles office of Radio Reports, Inc. since 1942, has been in charge of that office since 1947 and has personally read and reviewed all note sheets since 1946 (R. 14503-14504). Commission counsel described her as a "perfectly honest witness" and one for whom he had "only the greatest respect for the manner in which she testified here" (R. 14888), "although she may have misunderstood my motives in some of my questions" (R. 14888).

2. Records of KMPC Newscasts Made By Radio Reports.

A written log of Radio Reports for the years 1947 and 1948 (App. Ex. 258) showed that Radio Reports recorded never less than four (App. Ex. 258-3) and as many as nine (App. Ex. 258-2, 258-5) KMPC newscasts daily during that period.

Mrs. Timmons' best estimate of the number of KMPC newscasts monitored prior to 1947 was that Radio Reports had never recorded less than three KMPC newscasts daily between 1942 and 1946, and that as Radio Reports took on more personnel and equipment, the number of newscasts recorded rose to as many as eight per day (R. 14906).

As the number of newscasts broadcast daily over KMPC was usually around eleven (App. Ex. 29), although during the war years it was as high as the maximum of eighteen (Comm. Ex. 173, log for September 1, 1944; App. Ex. 68),

Radio Reports was making a very substantial sampling of KMPC newscasts and this sampling was being listened to, summarized and carefully reviewed in the Los Angeles office of Radio Reports. Furthermore, for the purposes of these proceedings it may be considered a scientific sampling because there was no "plan" by which some newscasts were recorded and some were not. The selection was made by chance, and at random (R. 14873-14874).

Such a sampling constituted as much and as fair a sampling of KMPC's newscasts through the years as could have been manageably digested by any agency purporting to review the fairness and content of those newscasts. In view of the testimony, inferences and charges that KMPC scripts were destroyed to conceal what was broadcast, that news was slanted by intonation and inflection, that portions of KMPC scripts were omitted or deleted on broadcasting, and that certain subjects and individuals were handled in a stated manner in the news at times for which no scripts were available, the disks constituted primary evidence of even greater probative value than the scripts themselves, and certainly of a higher order than testimony, on the issues in these proceedings.

3. Records of KMPC Newscasts Which Radio Reports Made Available to Commission Investigators.

When Commission investigators arrived at the Los Angeles office of Radio Reports on March 2 or 3, 1949, Radio Reports had the record disks of all KMPC newscasts which Radio Reports had recorded since 1942 (R. 14511) and all note sheets summarizing those records from and after January 1, 1946 (R. 14512).¹ Mrs. Timmons testified that the Commission

¹Applicants' Exhibit 258, the Radio Reports log, contained a statement reading "except for 2,000 shipped to Dictating and Recording Company, Los Angeles, for resurfacing". Based upon this statement, Mrs. Timmons thought at the time she testified that 2,000 of the disks had been sent away for resurfacing, and were not available to the Commission investigators (R. 14791). Mr. Cottone asked her if she would advise him on that subject further after the

investigators were informed that Radio Reports had those records (R. 14516) and that they were all made available to them for such inspection as they cared to make (R. 14516). [The note sheets for the records from 1942 through and including 1945 had been disposed of in 1946 because "We just needed more room" (R. 14512)].

Radio Reports has about 900 clients (R. 14491) from which income is obtained on the basis of what is found to be of interest and is sold to them in the form of verbatim transcriptions of items located by reading the note sheets and then transcribed from the corresponding disk (R. 14508, 14510). The Examiner would not permit her to testify whether she kept copies of those transcriptions (R. 14547), although folders and files of them were brought to the hearing room and were offered and refused (R. 14547-14548). Her testimony would have shown that at the time Mr. Lewis was there, Radio Reports had copies of all transcriptions that had been sent to its clients.

Since every note sheet item that had been sold or had been of any interest to any clients was marked with a symbol (R. 14510), and since the purpose of these markings was explained to Mr. Raymond Lewis, the Commission investigator (R. 14526), he had ready access to copies of the exact transcriptions of all marked items sent to clients. Mrs. Timmons testified that these clients included the Anti-Defamation League and the League for Free Palestine (R. 14779). The applicants were precluded from showing that these clients

conclusion of her testimony (R. 14791). Pursuant to that request, she wrote to the Examiner on November 11, 1950 that the 2,000 disks had been sent to be resurfaced but had not actually been resurfaced when the Commission investigators arrived in March 1949; that Mr. Raymond Lewis, the Commission investigator, requested her to get them back; that they were returned within a day or two by the Dictating and Recording Company; that Mr. Lewis looked through them all, took some, and then told her she could resurface the others if she desired. She further states that Mr. Joseph Brenner, of the Commission staff, in a recent conversation with her subsequent to her testimony in these proceedings, recalled this incident.

also included The American Jewish Congress, The American Zionist Council, and The American Council for Judaism (R. 14541).

4. Records of KMPC Newscasts Which the Commission Investigators Examined.

On the first day of their visit, the Commission investigators listened to disks on a soundscraper machine provided by Radio Reports (R. 14517). Either that day or on one or more of his subsequent "several visits" (R. 14521-14522), Mr. Lewis asked for and was permitted to "look over" all the disks which Radio Reports had for the years 1942 through 1945 (for which the note sheets had been disposed of) and he was provided with equipment for listening to all of those that he cared to (R. 14521, 14841). He also "checked through thoroughly" 2,000 disks which had been sent to be resurfaced, but had been returned to Radio Reports before they had been resurfaced, and after he had taken some of them, he released the remainder of the disks to Mrs. Timmons for resurfacing, and she had them resurfaced. (Mrs. Timmon's letter to the Examiner, November 11, 1950). If there were any KMPC disks in the remainder so released, they were thus destroyed with his approval.

After the first day, Mr. Lewis took away with him in his automobile all the note sheets which Radio Reports had for all stations for the years 1946, 1947, and two months of 1948 (R. 14517), numbering more than 20,000 (R. 14845), including more than 4,000 for KMPC (R. 14845). The receipt given by him, dated March 4, 1949 (App. Ex. 263) is also for 123 disks for March, June and October 1947.

On March 14, 1949, Mr. Lewis took away another 129 disks for unstated dates, according to another receipt signed by him (App. Ex. 264).

At the same time he took certain correspondence (R. 14520). The correspondence, which was later introduced on the cross-examination of Mrs. Timmons (Comm. Ex. 434 to 445, inclusive), relates solely to the question of what previous

relationship existed between KMPC and Radio Reports, and what knowledge, therefore, KMPC would have of Radio Reports' activities and records. The interest of the investigators in this subject, just after they had discovered a gold mine of evidence of KMPC newscasts for a period when they knew that KMPC had no scripts to disprove inferences and secondary evidence of what was broadcast, speaks for itself.

5. Records of KMPC Newscasts Which Commission Investigators Returned or Left with Radio Reports, with a Warning to Radio Reports Not to Disclose Their Existence to KMPC, and Records Which They Took Away.

After the Commission investigators had kept for about three weeks the disks and note sheets they had taken about March 4, 1950,¹ they returned to Radio Reports the material that they had taken except, according to the receipt they gave her on March 28, 1949, "notes and records for KMPC '46, '47, and up through February 1948, plus forty-four disks and note sheets for December 1947" (App. Ex. 262). Neither Mrs. Timmons nor anyone in her office at any time counted or carefully checked the material to determine what was returned and what was withheld and not returned (R. 14524).

At least twenty-one of the disks in the possession of the Commission on October 19, 1950 were marked with dates in 1942 and 1943, so that the Commission investigators took at least some material not identified in the receipt they gave.

As to disks for 1946, 1947 and the first two months of 1948, the receipt leaves in doubt whether some or all disks of KMPC were taken for that period. On this point, Commission counsel has unequivocally stated that the Commission took all the disks for the period prior to January 1, 1947. In a mimeographed statement dated Octo-

¹Shortly after they had taken the note sheets, they delivered to Mrs. Timmons a subpoena for "all recordings and transcriptions and summaries" of KMPC newscasts "for the period January 1, 1942 to February 10, 1948" (App. Ex. 261). This subpoena was returnable at the hearing scheduled to be held on March 16, 1949.

ber 27, 1950, bearing the number 56732, entitled "Statement of Benedict P. Cottone, General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission", Mr. Cottone asserted that the Commission had in its possession after March 28, 1949, all of the record disks which Radio Reports made for the period prior to January 1, 1947. Mr. Cottone said:

"The facts are that the recordings of KMPC newscasts for years prior to January 1947 as well as a number of recordings for various dates after January 1947 were turned over to Commission investigators in March of 1949 pursuant to a subpoena issued in connection with hearings scheduled to begin on March 23, 1949" (p. 4)

* * * * *

"It should be borne in mind that the recordings for *KMPC* for the period prior to 1947 had been turned over to Commission investigators and were at all times since in our possession until they were turned over to the custody of the Examiner on October 19, 1950 . . . Mrs. Timmons, in fact, testified that Radio Reports, after receiving my letter of June 16, 1949 resurfaced only recordings for the period *prior to January 1, 1947*, and since the recordings for that *prior* period had been turned over to the Federal Communications Commission, it was clear that whatever resurfacing Radio Reports did related to recordings of programs of stations other than *KMPC*" (pp. 5-6).

When Mr. Cottone handed over the disks to the Examiner on October 19, 1950, applicants' counsel expressed dissatisfaction with the voluntary production of these disks in the absence of a subpoena and suggested that some disks in the possession of the Commission may have been "destroyed or lost or misplaced" (R. 14894). Mr. Cottone stated on the record that no other KMPC disks were in the possession of the Commission and that the suggestion of applicants' counsel was "a dirty, contemptible low-down remark" (R. 14894).

Now, however, the stipulated inventory of the disks handed over to the Examiner on October 19 discloses that a total of only 300 disks were turned over. The inventory

also discloses that 870 note sheets summarizing record disks of KMPC newscasts for the year 1946 alone were turned over. No disks for these note sheets were turned over. If Mr. Cottone's positive assertion that Radio Reports could not have destroyed any KMPC disks because the Commission had them all for the period prior to January 1, 1947 is true, the question of where the missing disks for the year 1946 are can be answered only by Commission counsel; and at the same time they will have to account for the disappearance of all the disks for KMPC for 1942 through 1945, inclusive, which Mrs. Timmons testified that she had when the Commission investigators visited her, which Mr. Cottone stated Commission counsel took, and which are now all gone. If Mr. Cottone's statement was false, Radio Reports did have disks for KMPC for the years prior to January 1, 1947 when it destroyed disks with the written approval of Mr. Cottone.

As to note sheets, the receipt of March 28, 1949 is also unclear as to whether the Commission investigators took all or only some of the note sheets for the period described in the receipt.

In addition to taking certain material with them, the Commission investigators told Mrs. Timmons not to notify KMPC or let them have the remaining records. Mrs. Timmons testified on this point as follows:

A. Well, the date he left he said if we needed the note sheets or the records that he had we could get them from him for any client, but not KMPC, words to that effect. I don't remember his exact words.

Q. What, if anything, did he say about the records that were left with you on that subject?

A. He said in words to this effect, that we were not to notify KMPC or make records available to them (R. 14532).

Mr. Cottone successfully prevented applicants' counsel from introducing a letter which Mrs. Timmons wrote to her superior at the time, when her recollection was fresh regarding this conversation. The Examiner excluded the letter "in view of the use of the word 'warned' in the letter, the words which she can't testify to here . . ." (R. 14556).

6. The Authorization to Destroy, and the Destruction.

When the Commission investigators left Radio Reports, they took note sheets of KMPC for the years 1946, 1947, and January and February 1948, together with an undetermined number of disks. Mr. Cottone has asserted that the Commission had all the KMPC disks prior to January 1, 1947 (see p. 11, *supra*). Whatever disks for KMPC newscasts for the years 1942 through 1946 Commission counsel did not have were left in the Los Angeles office of Radio Reports.

On March 28, 1949, the Commission, in a letter to Edward F. Loomis, President of Radio Reports, officially signed by Mr. Cottone as general counsel (App. Ex. 267), stated that the Commission had granted a continuance of the hearing in Los Angeles and that

“in view of the fact that the hearing has been postponed, it would be appreciated if the reprocessing of the material relating to these three stations could be withheld pending further developments in the case.”

The Commission further stated in this letter that “we will advise you of further developments in this matter as soon as possible.”

On June 16, 1949, Mr. Cottone wrote Radio Reports as follows (App. Ex. 270) :

“Your letter of June 8, 1949, with reference to preserving non-current recordings of Radio Reports, has been forwarded to me in Paris. You inquire whether those recordings which had not been submitted to Commission representatives may now be released for further processing.

The Commission has no further need of any of the recordings prior to January 1, 1947. Also, there is no further need to retain any recordings or summary sheets made after January 1, 1947, except those pertaining to radio station KMPC.”

The authorization to destroy contained in that letter was given by Mr. Cottone with full knowledge, as appears in the first paragraph of the letter, that Radio Reports desired to

proceed with the destruction, by resurfacing, of the records. In view of the previous warning not to notify KMPC about this material, and in view of the previous request to hold the material because of its possible value at a future hearing, it is evident that Commission counsel authorized the destruction of material which they knew was vital to KMPC's defense on issues on which the station would be called upon to fight a life-or-death struggle.

When Mr. Loomis, President of Radio Reports, received this authorization from Mr. Cottone, he notified Mrs. Timmons to proceed with the resurfacing of all disks, which would have included any KMPC disks which Radio Reports then had for the period prior to January 1, 1947 (R. 1450, R. 14792, R. 14794, Comm. Ex. 433 for id.).

Thereupon, Mrs. Timmons testified, "we resurfaced records from '42 to '46 and discarded notes" (R. 1450). "We discarded (notes for) '46, '47 and '48" (R. 14541).

"We resurfaced records from '42 through '45, '46. We may have a few left from '46" (R. 14786).

With respect to the relationship between Mr. Cottone's authorization to destroy and the destruction itself, Mrs. Timmons testified:

A. We wouldn't have resurfaced records, Mr. Cottone, if you hadn't said that we could (p. 14881).

A. But you said that we could. We wouldn't have if you hadn't told us we could (p. 14881).

A. We had your permission to resurface records. You did not tell us to resurface records, but you said we could.

Q. All right. Now,——

A. We wouldn't have done it otherwise (p. 14882).

7. Discovery of the Evidence After Commission Counsel Had Finished Presenting Los Angeles Phase of the Commission's Case for the Second Time.

The first hearing in these proceedings began in Los Angeles on March 13, 1950 on issues formulated by the Com-

mission, which included, among others, first, "whether G.A. Richards has issued . . . instructions or directives . . ." to give "a biased or one-sided presentation of the news," "false news", ". . . editorials . . . without identification as such," or to "discriminate in news" in favor of any "political causes, groups, or candidates"; and second, "to what extent, if any, officers or employees refused to carry out instructions, or directives, if any . . ." (Order of September 28, 1949) (superceding previous orders stating similar issues.)

Recorded newscasts of KMPC would have constituted the most valuable, important and probative evidence that could possibly have been offered on those issues.

The Commission investigators had taken, in March, 1949, records and note sheets of KMPC newscasts, and Commission counsel had authorized Radio Reports to destroy, by resurfacing, any disks for KMPC newscasts for the period prior to January 1, 1947 which were not in the possession of the Commission.

Commission counsel, nevertheless, proceeded to present evidence, through the testimony of witnesses who tried to remember or claimed they were trying to remember what was broadcast over KMPC newscasts during the period from 1942 to 1947 for which Commission counsel had recordings, and to make various inferences and charges relating to what was so broadcast. Commission counsel completed the presentation of its case against KMPC, after three weeks of Commission testimony, on April 1, 1950. Not a single syllable was uttered about Radio Reports or the existence of any recordings of KMPC newscasts.

The second presentation by the Commission before Examiner Cunningham lasted from June 14, 1950 to August 30, 1950. Again, and for the second time, testimony was offered without reference to Radio Reports or the existence of any record disks or summaries of those broadcasts.

The record shows that applicants' counsel did not discover the existence of the Radio Reports disks and note sheets until about September 20, 1950. Mrs. Timmons testified that "a day or two" before September 20, 1950, she received a tele-

phone call from a woman whose name was Miss Jones (R. 14564). The woman asked whether Radio Reports had recordings of an open forum program which had been carried on KMPC years before, and Mrs. Timmons told the woman that they had once had old recordings of KMPC but no longer had them, and she told the woman why (R. 14564). Within two days Mrs. Timmons was visited by applicants' counsel (R. 14564).

Mrs. Timmons testified repeatedly that she never talked to anyone at KMPC about this case or these records before about September 20, 1950 (R. 14563, 14564, 14566-14567, 14773, 14853, 14857). KMPC was not a client of Radio Reports (R. 14788, R. 14836) and she did not regularly circulate KMPC with publicity or advertising material (R. 14804).

The Commission staff knew, after the hearings had been in session for many weeks and after lengthy debate and cross-examination concerning the contents of newscasts, that the applicants' counsel did not know of the existence of those records. Commission counsel knew of their existence, had determined to say nothing about them, and had decided that the hearings could continue to their end, the decision could be rendered, the licenses—they hoped—could be taken away from KMPC on a charge of news slanting, and the case could be closed without anyone's being ever the wiser about Radio Reports and the existence and ultimate destruction of its disks and note sheets.

8. Records which Commission Counsel Finally Produced.

After applicants' counsel had discovered the existence of the Radio Reports material and after Mrs. Timmons' direct testimony had been completed on the next to the last day of the 88-day hearing on the Los Angeles phase of the case, the applicants applied for a subpoena to require Commission counsel to produce such disks and note sheets relating to KMPC newscasts as were still in their possession.

Commission counsel hastily offered to produce the material, claiming that "I told him, Mr. Fulton, I will give him

what we have. He is again making another play by asking for a subpoena. He never asked for that material" (R. 14571).

Even if the material had never been asked for, Commission counsel had a clear responsibility to the applicants in these proceedings to bring forward all evidence in its possession and knowledge relating to the issues. The fact is, however, that the material suppressed, the existence of which the applicants' counsel was ignorant, was covered by a request made at the first pre-hearing conference in March, 1950. At that time Mr. Fulton said:

"Now, may I inquire equally, Mr. Cottone, of the Commission along that same line: You have had these news scripts for some time. May I have anything which the Commission has that might be in addition to these either as to this station or as to Detroit or as to Cleveland or anything in the nature of the monitoring, if any, that has been done over the past that might be of interest here?

Mr. Cottone: Mr. Fulton, we have none of your news scripts. We returned all of the news scripts.

Mr. Fulton: I was not talking about the news scripts. I meant whether you might have something in addition to what we might have.

For example, you say anything prior to September, 1947. I thought you might have something in addition to what we had, and, if so, I would like to have it because I want as much as possible before the Commission.

In addition, I had in mind such things as the monitoring, if any, in earlier periods where possibly something that we do not have might be in existence, and I also had in mind, with reference to this Mr. Roberts that you referred to, that possibly the Commission had some other material that he has given over the radio, whether over our station or otherwise, and, if so, I would like to have the opportunity to examine it or at least I would like to have it produced. I would like to examine it if I could before the hearing." (pp. 87-88)

This request was evaded at the prehearing conference and the existence of the documents was never disclosed voluntarily by Commission counsel, nor were they produced at that time or during the course of the Commission's case or until after Mrs. Timmons had testified and after a subpoena had been requested for them.

The inventory of the material turned over on October 19, 1950 discloses that Commission counsel had in its possession and withheld during the hearings approximately 2866 note sheets and 300 disks covering KMPC newscasts. The number they produced is less than the "over 4000" note sheets which Mrs. Timmons estimated that they took (R. 14845). Of the total turned over, 2031 note sheets and 240 disks were for KMPC for the period prior to September 29, 1947.¹

At any time before any disks were resurfaced, Commission counsel could have obtained a transcription of any news item shown by the note sheets in its possession. If the disk from which the note sheet was made was in their possession they could have simply transcribed the disk. If the disk was in the possession of Radio Reports, they could have obtained the disk itself or a transcription thereof from Radio Reports.

Because of the function of the note sheet as a summary and file guide to the disks, however, the note sheets are essential for determining the contents of the disks. By keeping the originals of the note sheets in their possession, Commission counsel made it impractical for anyone to try to ascertain whether any disks left with Radio Reports recorded KMPC newscasts. By further authorizing the destruction of all disks in the possession of Radio Reports for the period prior to January 1, 1947, with knowledge that they would be destroyed, Commission counsel made sure of the destruction of any evidence of KMPC newscasts between 1942 and 1946 that they did not have in their own possession. By not producing what they had in their own possession, the suppression was made complete.

¹Approximately 276 note sheets for the period after September 29, 1947 were for other stations.

C. The Materiality of the Contents of the Primary Evidence: How the Remaining Recordings Disprove, and How the Destroyed Recordings Would Have Further Disproved, Charges, Inferences and Testimony.

1. Charges, Inferences and Other Evidence.

The Commission investigators learned at an early date that the Radio Reports record disks would not bear out the contention that KMPC newscasts were "unfair" to any religious, political or other groups. Mr. Lewis, the Commission investigator, asked Mrs. Timmons whether, in her monitoring and review of all note sheets, she had ever heard over KMPC any such material, and she testified that "I told him no" (R. 14527). Nevertheless, during the entire course of the hearings, Commission counsel made charges and inferences and presented evidence which by their very nature could have been tested and disproved by the production of the primary evidence which had been suppressed.

(a) DESTRUCTION OR INCOMPLETENESS OF SCRIPTS.

After the first presentation of its case in March had satisfied Commission counsel that the existence of recordings might never become known or arise in these proceedings, Commission counsel charged and inferred that some news scripts had been destroyed by the stations because there was something in them that the station wanted to hide:

"Mr. Cottone: . . . I did not feel that the scripts—and had information to the effect—that the scripts that they then had in their possession were in exactly the same condition as when they were broadcast over station KMPC (pp. 4-5).

* * *

Mr. Burns: . . . Now, the unfairness comes in this way: They appear and Mr. Cottone stated on Sunday that they wouldn't authenticate these scripts because they have been gone through before the Commission investigators came to the station in 1948 to make the investigation, inferring that someone in the station had done something with respect to the scripts.

Mr. Cottone: I didn't infer it, Mr. Burns.

Mr. Burns: Do you charge it?

Mr. Cottone: I said I didn't infer it. Our information indicates that that is so." (pp. 10-11)

(Transcript, Pre-Hearing Conference of June 6, 1950.)

During a thirteen day continuous direct examination of Robert Reynolds, the station manager of KMPC, Mr. Cottone inquired in detail about the station's retention and disposal of news scripts:

"Mr. Cottone: . . . we have here certain newsscripts which are supposed to represent all that the station had at the time that the Commission investigators came there, or at some subsequent time, and we are trying to find out whether there should not have been other newsscripts that were available for examination at the time the Commission investigators came . . .

Mr. Fulton: Mr. Examiner, as Mr. Cottone well knows, some stations kept scripts for one day, one month, and several months.

Mr. Cottone: That doesn't prove anything." (R. 572-573)

During the examination of a witness who was undertaking to recall whether a news story was "slanted" or not:

"Mr. Ford: The best evidence of what those stories are is the stories themselves. Station KMPC has destroyed those stories. They have made it impossible for us to produce the story so that you may judge, and the next best evidence is this witness, and that is the reason we have produced him. (R. 2566)

The Witness: *Sir, I said to the best of my memory. It has been three years or more, and I can't recall specifically word for word what the story was, but I am willing to swear that they were, and I do swear that the stories were in opposition to the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. (italics added)*

Mr. Fulton: Obviously a conclusion, your Honor.

Mr. Ford: I think the testimony is thoroughly competent.

The Presiding Officer: You say that the newscasts themselves are not available any more?

Mr. Ford: *No. They have been destroyed by the station. They are the ones that have made the primary evidence impossible. We would be very happy if they could produce them. They have made away with them, made off with them some way or another.* (italics added)

Mr. Fulton: That is typical of Mr. Ford's and Mr. Cottone's contentions. There is no reason why a station should carry newscasts forever. They haven't been by any station. The evidence in this case shows that this particular station carried them longer than many others, and for him to erect on the basis of that the contention that he can call witnesses who can't even remember the substance of the article and ask for their conclusion to the effect that it was anti-labor is obviously improper. (R. 2567)

* * *

Mr. Ford: *This is the only evidence available in the period of time that this witness was employed, sir. It is thoroughly competent testimony. There is no other way to establish it.*" (R. 2568) (italics added)

The witness under examination was Latimer. The period of time of his employment was January 1, 1946 to July, 1947 (R. 2558). Commission counsel thus not only made charges of destruction, while themselves suppressing evidence of newscasts for the period during which they stated flatly and falsely on the record that there was no evidence, but they employed that charge as a basis upon which to introduce the testimony of witnesses who attempted and desired to tell their version, unimpeded by the recordings of what actually was broadcast, of what they thought they remembered was broadcast, and the Examiner permitted such witnesses to give their conclusions and reconstructed recollection, despite repeated objections by applicants' counsel.

(b) WHETHER CERTAIN MATERIAL WAS BROADCAST OR NOT, AND THE REASONS THEREFOR.

The withheld evidence would have been material to questions as to what was actually said on the air.

For one example, Commission counsel asked a witness called by the Commission, Larry Thor, a former KMPC newscaster, to read in its entirety a news item in the script of his 6:00 a.m. newscast of October 18, 1947 relating to criticism of the talent of Margaret Truman on the occasion of her singing debut in Pittsburgh (R. 4956). He was asked to recall whether the language of the item was in any of the wire services and he said he could not (R. 4958) and that he did not remember where the item came from (R. 4957). The implication intended by this testimony was that the station broadcast unjustified criticism of Margaret Truman from a mysterious and possibly manufactured source.

During all this time Commission counsel was withholding a brown envelope, marked "October 18, 1947," containing note sheets which they had obtained from Radio Reports showing the newscasts carried on other radio stations in Los Angeles on October 18, 1947. These note sheets showed that a newscast on Radio Station KHJ for 8:15 a.m. on that morning carried an item that, "Movie critics deprecated M. Truman's chance of becoming a great singer" (Schedule C-1); that KHJ broadcast at 10 a.m. the same day that "Truman concert in Pittsburgh. Critics are critical" (Schedule C-2); and that Radio Station KFAC broadcast at 10:30 a.m. that, "Pittsburgh critics don't like Truman concert" (Schedule C-3). It was improper of Commission counsel, with knowledge of this information, to offer testimony intended to suggest that the KMPC item resulted from or demonstrated the personal opinions of the station owner.

Commission counsel did not exhaust with Thor the possibilities of exploiting the Margaret Truman item. On the cross-examination of Ralph Turner, a KMPC newscaster called by the applicants, Commission counsel tried to show that the item was also used on Turner's newscast of 8 p.m. for October 18, 1947 even though he testified that it was not (R. 12996-12997) because, "It obviously never got much further than this one" (6 a.m. Thor newscast) (R. 12998). Mr. Cottone persisted:

"Don't you draw the inferences as to whether that got further than that. My question is, is it your sworn

testimony that this was not passed on to you and read, in view of the fact there appears, 'To be used on Saturday's newscasts. Mr. Richards.' Did you not broadcast that on 8 p.m.?

Mr. Burns: I object. That is purely argumentative.

The Presiding Officer: I will let the witness answer whether he did or did not.

The Witness: I did not.

By Mr. Cottone: And that is your sworn testimony? (R. 12998).

* * *

Mr. Cottone: But he says, Mr. Examiner, you have to bear in mind that he said that because—you will recall his answer was that it appears it didn't get beyond the 6:15 a.m. newscast. Our point is that that cannot be taken as a fact." (R. 12999)

While Mr. Cottone was struggling with Turner to show that this item had been passed down from the 6 a.m. newscast, he had tucked away in the brown folder marked "October 18, 1947," two note sheets on KMPC newscasts for that morning: the Lawton newscast for 7:30 a.m. and the Thor newscast for 8 a.m. The corresponding disk for each newscast was carefully attached to each note sheet. Transcriptions of these disks made by the applicants (Schedules D-1 and D-2) show that no Margaret Truman item was used on either of these newscasts closely following the one in which it was first used, and that the item did not in fact, therefore, "get beyond" the 6 a.m. newscast.

Another example of how the withheld material would have impeached the Commission's witnesses can be found in the testimony of Clete Roberts. Clete Roberts' commentary for April 3, 1947 contained the statement, "David Lilienthal has won a major victory in the Senate with that chamber refusing a proposal by Senator John W. Bricker to send the Lilienthal appointment back to committee" (R. 6175). In the first place, when it appeared at the first hearing that the Commission had not obtained from Roberts all of his commentaries, and intended to rely only on certain ones, applicants' counsel inquired of Roberts on his cross-examination

whether he would voluntarily produce the missing ones. While professing not to be motivated by vindictiveness or ill-will toward Mr. Richards, and to be acting upon high journalistic and moral principles and friendly feelings toward KMPC, Roberts refused the direct request to produce copies of such of his commentaries as he was keeping at home under his daughter's bed (First Hearing R. 479). When the Examiner indicated that applicants were entitled to a subpoena (First Hearing R. 480), Roberts changed his mind and produced them. Among many items in those commentaries favorable to persons allegedly disliked by Mr. Richards was the Lilienthal item of April 3.

Mr. Cottone asked:

Q. Was that broadcast Mr. Roberts?

A. No, it was not broadcast.

Q. Is there any indication there on that page that enables you to testify that that was not broadcast?

A. Yes, there is a crossed line drawn through it, which indicates it was not broadcast; and also the previous page, "Thank You", and "Good night" is written in for usage there (R. 2176).

Commission counsel at that very time had in its possession and was withholding note sheets showing that the news programs on April 3, 1947 of Lyon at 4 p.m. (Disk B-7425) and of Nesbitt at 6 p.m. (Disk B-7419) (both under "Lilienthal" in Schedule A) both carried substantially the very item the omission of which in Mr. Roberts' commentary they inferentially claim was a slanting of KMPC news.

(c) USE OF INFLECTIONS OR INTONATION.

The actual recordings of newscasts would have been the only evidence available as to whether news was improperly handled through voice inflection or intonation. The withholding and destruction of the primary and only evidence on this subject should have barred all secondary evidence of this point, of which the following are typical examples:

By Lyon:

He said Fulton Lewis, Jr., put on the kind of broadcast, the kind of newscast, that he wanted. His instructions

were for me to listen to Mr. Lewis—particularly to listen on how in sneer fashion he could refer to the administration or the Roosevelts, and he wanted me to copy Fulton Lewis' style right down the line (R. 4106).

* * *

... in all cases we followed the path he (Richards) wanted us to follow (R. 4413).

By Roberts:

He (Richards) said, and this is the essence of what he said—when we said "Democratic" whether it was an announcer or newscaster, or whoever it was, we made it sound good, but when we said "Republican," it sounded bad. He thought that we should before saying "Republican" have a sort of conscious approach to the word and say to ourselves, "Now I am going to make the word 'Republican' sound as though it is good" (R. 5250).

And again by Roberts:

Q. Mr. Roberts, what about tonal inflection? Did Mr. Richards say anything to you about that?

A. I already mentioned the fact that he felt we made "Republican" sound bad on the air. Yes, he felt very strongly about that. That is a characterization. I apologize, Mr. Fulton. He told me that we should use tonal inflection to the greatest advantage on the air (R. 5436-5437).

The actual record disks would have disclosed, and would have been the only medium of disclosure, whether or not a practice as to which the Commission's principal witness claimed that Mr. Richards felt "very strongly" was in fact ever adopted or used on the station. As those disks were the primary evidence available exclusively to Commission counsel and were not offered by them, but were suppressed or destroyed, the Examiner is required to disregard the secondary evidence of oral testimony.

2. Testimony.

The suppression of these disks and note sheets by Commission counsel deprived applicants of the use of this material in the cross-examination of the witnesses called by Com-

mission counsel, in the preparation of the applicants' defense, and in the redirect examination of applicants' witnesses, who were badgered on cross-examination with hypothetical questions as to what their opinion would be if newscasts over KMPC had been handled in a manner stated by Mr. Cottone.

The brief study which has been made possible, however, since the Los Angeles adjournment has been sufficient to show why Commission counsel would never have said a word about this important evidence, or produced it voluntarily, if it had not been accidentally discovered and demanded by the applicants.

Examples of transcribed items that would have benefited the applicants if produced prior to the commencement of the hearings, (Schedule A), and of verbatim copies of note sheet items evidencing the contents of disks that would have benefited the applicants if Commission counsel had divulged their existence before their destruction, or would now produce them if they can, (Schedule B), demonstrate the vital bearing which this deliberately concealed material had on the subjects and persons as to which second-hand testimony was most persistently offered by the Commission.

(a) LILIENTHAL AND THE LILIENTHAL HEARINGS.

The treatment of David Lilienthal, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee, in KMPC newscasts was the subject of special interest among the witnesses who testified for the Commission, and of Commission counsel. Among the former KMPC newscasters called by Commission counsel, Starrels testified that he was told by Mr. Richards to play up unfavorable comments about Lilienthal, and that "in general, I did so" (R. 3422, R. 3502). Lewin testified that "we on orders took everything that might conceivably be derogatory to Lilienthal, and played it more prominently than I would have without orders" (R. 4581-82). The commentaries of Clete Roberts disclosed beyond question that numerous favorable items on Lilienthal were carried in the commentaries, some of which were prepared by Lewin. Lewin alibied this contradiction by testifying that he chose to interpret the alleged order to treat Lilienthal unfavorably as not applying to the

commentaries, but that he carried out the orders to treat Lilienthal in a derogatory manner in the newscasts (R. 4685-86).

Even more specifically, Roberts testified that Senator McKellar's critical comments about Lilienthal were to be quoted fully in the news and that the newscasters were not to quote fully comments supporting Lilienthal (R. 5312-13, R. 5964). Roberts said he passed these instructions on to Thor, Lewin, Kenneally and Lyon (R. 5974, 5976, 5979, 5982).

While the applicants had succeeded in obtaining from Roberts copies of his commentaries with which to cross-examine Roberts and Lewin and develop that favorable comments about Lilienthal had been broadcast in the commentaries, they were unable to cross-examine them on their testimony about the treatment of Lilienthal in newscasts.

Commission counsel, on the other hand, freely cross-examined the applicants' witnesses by hypothetical questions based on the testimony of the Commission witnesses as to the manner in which Lilienthal had been treated in the news. For example, in the cross-examination of Senator Tenney, a witness for the applicants, Mr. Cottone asked:

"Does your concept of fairness recognize as fair and impartial the treatment of the news in respect of any comment, favorable or critical, of Mr. Lilienthal that only the critical comment should be included in the news and the favorable comment concerning Mr. Lilienthal's appointment should be excluded from the news?" (R. 12863).

The question was objected to as hypothetical and contrary to the fact. To this objection, Mr. Cottone said:

"I stipulated that Cleve Roberts did put on commentaries that were supported, favorable comment, that is, favorable comment that was included concerning Mr. Lilienthal's appointment was in flat and direct contradiction of Mr. Richards' instructions and it was done when Mr. Richards was out of town, out of the Los Angeles area, and if Mr. Fulton wants to mention the stipulation, I think he ought to mention the stipulation in its entirety, but *there is nothing in*

this record, Mr. Examiner, that shows KMPC balanced its news broadcasts at any time in respect of David Lilienthal's appointment and they couldn't show that, Mr. Examiner, because the news scripts of that strangely were not available." (R. 12863-64) (italics supplied).

Mr. Fulton objected to the hypothetical question on the ground that the record showed that remarks of Senator Vandenberg had already been carried, presumably in Clete Roberts' commentaries. Mr. Cottone said:

"The 'outrageous' statement of Senator Vandenberg was included in the news? There is nothing to show that . . . the newscasts aren't even available for that day (R. 12866)."

Mr. Cottone was correct in that assertion. They were not available to the applicants. They were available only to Mr. Cottone on record disks in his office, and, through the note sheets in his office, on record disks available to him at Radio Reports.

Mr. Cottone kept after the witness:

"The Witness: As I understand your question, Mr. Cottone, if there was a statement made by a Senator derogatory to Mr. Lilienthal in this particular case and if that were used by the station, would I consider that biased? Is that your question?"

By Mr. Cottone:

Q. No. There were hearings on the Lilienthal appointment, you recall?

A. I recall it.

Q. Now, suppose that one Senator that happened to oppose Mr. Lilienthal gave his version of what the facts were that were developed by that hearing and another Senator who happened to favor Mr. Lilienthal's appointment gave his version of the facts pointing out that the first Senator had not been complete in his assertions of what had been developed on the record, that he had not pointed out many things that were favorable to Mr. Lilienthal that had developed in the testimony on the

hearing, but the station only uses the facts that were reported by the Senator opposing Mr. Lilienthal—and accept this: Deliberately excluded the facts as reported by the other Senator who favored Mr. Lilienthal's appointment." (R. 12879).

This weapon was similarly used against Mayor Bowron (R. 8394), Sheriff Biscailuz (R. 8471), former School Superintendent Kersey (R. 8575), Lieutenant-Governor Knight (R. 9450), Mr. Frank Dougherty, owner of Station KRKD (R. 11313) and Rollin L. McNitt (R. 13125).

The Lilienthal confirmation question was in the news during the first few months of 1947, and received the most attention in March. In that month, according to the stipulated inventory of Radio Reports material in the possession of Commission counsel, Commission counsel had, in addition to note sheets, 38 KMPC disks. Of these, 13 related to the Lilienthal hearings. Transcriptions made by applicants' counsel of these suppressed disks (See Schedule A, under Lilienthal), show that KMPC broadcast in its newscasts that Lilienthal appeared before the Senate Committee and defended himself, and that a statement of his defense to McKellar's charges was given, as well as a description of the distaste which Senator Vandenberg indicated for McKellar's questions, and Vandenberg's statement that McKellar's conduct was an outrage (March 3, Disk 6219); that Senator Ball announced that he would vote for Lilienthal (March 3, Disk 6133); that "two powerful Republicans" on the committee, Senators Vandenberg and Hickenlooper, showed resentment against McKellar's "harassment" of Lilienthal, and that another Republican senator said he would vote for Lilienthal (March 3, Disk 6229); that the committee squelched McKellar's questions (March 4, Disk 6234); that Lilienthal replied to a question by McKellar concerning Lilienthal's publicity committee with the answer that he had no publicity committee but had received a lot of mail from people indignant about the hearing (March 4, Disk 6128); that Lilienthal was confirmed by the Senate Committee 8 to 1, the sole dissenter, Senator Bricker, ex-

plaining that he didn't like the radicals who hung around Lilienthal, and Republican Senator Hickenlooper, the Committee Chairman, stating that "nowhere could he see any red fringe around the nominee" (March 10, Disk 6606); that Lilienthal picked up three more Republican votes—Senators Ives, Smith and Saltonstall, with Senator Ives' views quoted (March 10, Disk 6581); that Senator Hickenlooper "sounded the call for quick approval by the full Senate", Taft and Vandenberg were divided on the issue, and Vandenberg voted for Lilienthal's confirmation (March 10, Disk 6600).

In addition to these disks, Commission counsel held note sheets for items in record disks which Radio Reports could have produced. These disks show that KMPC broadcast in its newscasts that Lilienthal declared that atomic leaks occurred while the army, rather than civilians under himself, was in charge of the atomic program (January 28, Disk B-4844); that senators were impressed with Lilienthal's statement of his beliefs, which were set forth, and that McKellar appeared to be standing alone (February 9, Disk B-5432); that the Republicans were divided on the Lilienthal question with "Senator Vandenberg and his group apparently friendly to Lilienthal," and that Secretary of War Patterson defended Lilienthal, with quotations reflecting Patterson's views about Lilienthal (February 11, Disk 5290); that Republican Senator Morse endorsed Lilienthal, "declaring him to be as able a public servant as any of the men fighting him" (February 12, Disk B-5518); that Senator Myers described Lilienthal as "the perfect choice" (February 12, Disk 5259); that President Truman would fight for Lilienthal to the finish and angrily said that the communist charges against him were unfounded, and that Professor Urey of the University of Chicago said that the country's atomic development would be crippled for several years if the Senate refuses to confirm Lilienthal (February 13, Disk B-5497); that Secretary Forrestal approved Lilienthal (February 14, Disk 5550); that 21 national organizations, including the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, the Federation of American Scientists, and The National Farmer's Union sup-

ported Lilienthal (February 16, Disk 5468); that Chester Barnard, President of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, endorsed Lilienthal (February 17, Disks 5333 and 5606); that Lilienthal was described by Barnard as a "first rate choice" and was endorsed by a Catholic priest from Virginia (February 17, Disk 5616); that members of the Senate Committee resented McKellar's tactics and were quoted as indicating that McKellar's questions were repetitious (February 19, Disk B-5688); that Senator Hickenlooper "said McKellar had failed to support his charges" and that Senator Aiken of Vermont was going to vote for Lilienthal (February 19, Disk 5681); that Senator Lodge pledged support to Lilienthal and said there was no foundation for communist charges, and that Senator Vandenberg, who "is about ready to support Lilienthal," released a letter from Dr. Compton, president of M.I.T., warning that scientists will quit the atomic program if Lilienthal is thrown out (February 21, Disk B-5676); that Senator Vandenberg, Harold Stassen and Albert Einstein endorsed Lilienthal, with a statement of their views (February 21, Disk B-5667); that perjury action was being considered by the committee against Robert Barker, a witness who claimed to have uncovered evidence of communist activities in T.V.A. (February 24, Disks 5877 and 5886); that a former employee of T.V.A. testified that Lilienthal had not tolerated communists in the T.V.A. (February 25, 1947, Disk 5816); that William Batt, Owen D. Young, former Governor La Follette, and a group of atomic scientists supported Lilienthal (February 26, Disk 6033). Frank Hemingway, on this broadcast, imitated and ridiculed McKellar's final witness, who was charging communist activity in T.V.A. and stated that the audience roared with laughter at the witness, and "Senator Vandenberg commented sarcastically 'the case against Lilienthal grows more impressive every day'" (February 26, Disk 6033); that Senator Knowland of California urged the confirmation of Lilienthal (March 31, Disk 7246); that a major victory was won by Lilienthal in the refusal of the Senate to re-commit his nomination to the committee

(April 3, Disk 7425 and 7419) ; and that, finally, Lilienthal's confirmation was a personal victory for both Lilienthal and President Truman and that the galleries applauded when Senator Vandenberg announced the results (April 9, 1947, Disks 7737, 7550 and 7546).

The conduct of Commission counsel in attaching importance to their evidence of the manner in which Lilienthal was treated in the news, and in using this evidence with which to beat the applicants' witnesses with hypothetical questions, when all the while Commission counsel alone knew and had the evidence to prove beyond the slightest question that comment and views in favor of Lilienthal were fully reported on KMPC newscasts, cannot be defended, justified or condoned.

(b) DEMOCRATS.

Testimony was offered that newscasters were told to play down stories favorable to Democrats (Starrels R. 3386; Roberts, R. 5959). Teas also testified to carrying out these instructions. He said that if something came in on the wire service or in the paper and if it was very favorable he deleted it, "didn't put it on" (R. 6597). Teas was employed from January, 1945 to January, 1947 (R. 6525-6526). He was at the station throughout the year 1946.

For this period Commission counsel had and suppressed note sheets showing broadcasts of the following examples of news items about Democrats. On March 12, 1947 (Disk 6350), the Democrats were reported as accusing the Republicans of trying to win an election with talk about communism. Note sheets in Commission counsel's possession referred to Radio Reports disks in which the background and experience of Secretary Harriman were described (September 22, 1946, A or B 480). The Democratic view that the election of a Republican Congress would turn the clock back and wipe out social gains was reported (October 7, 1946, Disk A or B 570) ; Secretary Krug's speech on power in California was reported and the campaign activities of Speaker Rayburn, Senator Barkley, Mrs. Roosevelt and Henry Wal-

lace were referred to (November 2, 1946, Disk B-1750); the campaign plans of President Truman as announced by Hannegan were reported (February 6, 1947, Disk B-5218), and Hannegan was quoted as describing Truman as "fit for the job" (February 6, Disk 5227); the views of Senator Pepper were fully reported (March 30, Disk B-7095; and April 10, Disk B-7661); and the remarks of Senator Connally at a Democratic Jefferson Day Dinner were reported (April 17, 1947, Disk B-8080). On May 12, 1947 (Disk B-9055), Clete Roberts devoted a considerable part of his program to praise of Dean Acheson, who was then Under Secretary of State.

Most of the note sheets in the possession of Commission counsel referred to record disks which are no longer in existence. These report favorable responses to Truman, quotations from Lehman and Hannegan, a report of Truman's endorsement of Mead and Lehman, and references to Democrats' criticism of Republicans and speeches or quotations of the views or plans of Democrats (See Schedule B: May 24, 1946, Disk 5454; May 27, Disk 5542; September 29, Disk 832; October 6, Disk 1007; October 20, Disk 1192; January 6, 1947, Disk 3822; January 6, Disk 3823; January 6, Disk 3813; January 6, Disk 3927; January 7, Disk 3873; January 8, Disk 3859; January 22, Disk 4477; January 23, Disk 4321; January 23, Disk 4306; January 24, Disk 4281; February 5, Disk 5143; February 6, Disk 5224; and September 22, Disk 5413).

(c) HENRY WALLACE.

The name of Henry Wallace figured in the testimony of virtually all the Commission witnesses. Latimer said that the name of Henry Wallace was not to be used and that he left Wallace's name out of newscasts entirely (R. 2570-71, 2614). Latimer was at the station for a year and a half between January 1, 1946, through July, 1947 (R. 2559). Note sheets in the possession of Commission counsel proved that Wallace's name was mentioned frequently during that period.

Hall testified that he was told to cut out and use newspaper articles unfavorable to Wallace and that he did so (R. 2927).

Kenneally said that he was told to use only news that would put Wallace in a bad light and that he used very little news on Wallace (R. 3146). He was the only witness called by Commission counsel whose period of employment was not principally before September 29, 1947. He was employed by the station from August, 1947, until July, 1948 (R. 3140). As the record does not show the date in August when Kenneally was employed, it can be assumed for purposes of this discussion that his period of employment prior to the time when scripts were available was during the first twenty-seven days of September. Testing Kenneally's testimony on the basis of what took place during those twenty-seven days, Commission counsel had note sheets showing that Wallace figured prominently in the news on KMPC during that period. Note sheets for which disks are no longer available (see Schedule B) show that Wallace was quoted on KMPC on September 10, 1947, (Disk 4863), as accusing "Big Steel" of pushing the American people into a depression; was quoted on September 19, (Disk 5369), as calling for a movement in protest of things that may lead us to war; was quoted on September 20, (Disk 5348), as calling for a return to food rationing and the O.P.A.; and was quoted on September 22, 1947 (Disk 5407) as demanding that Congress put in price control again.

Starrels testified that he was told to deprecate Wallace and he doubted that he ever used a story favorable to Wallace (R. 3515-22). Starrels was at the station during most of 1947 (R. 3428). Starrels was employed to write newscasts and he wrote them for, among others, Hemingway (R. 3431). At that time Commission counsel had in its possession at least ten note sheets for record disks of Radio Reports in which Wallace's views were frequently given in Hemingway newscasts: November 18, 1946, Disk B-2112; December 26, A or B 3185; April 11, B 7697; April 18, B 8014; April 28, B 8523; April 30, B 8412; May 12, B 9040; May 22, B 9400; May 29, B 9841; July 11, C 1841).

Renier said that "I recall specifically" (R. 3969) that Richards said that "we shouldn't even use his (Wallace's)

name . . ." (R. 3969). Renier was employed at KMPC from September 1, 1945 to February, 1948 (R. 3946), a period for which Commission counsel had note sheets showing that Wallace's name was mentioned frequently (See Schedules A and B).

Lyon said that he knew "that we were to refer to Henry Wallace in an unfavorable manner" (R. 4387). Lewin testified that he was instructed to call Wallace names but could not remember whether he had ever done so or not (R. 4731-33). He was at the station for all of 1947 except the first twenty-seven days of January (R. 4605), and ran the news room under Roberts (R. 4639). Commission counsel had a very substantial sampling of all KMPC newscasts during this period and none of them contained any newscast in which Wallace was called a name.

Dehner was employed at KMPC from April or May, 1942 until November, 1943 (R. 4769-70). He testified that Mr. Richards ordered him "not to mention Wallace's name on the air at all" (R. 4771). Commission counsel had access to recordings of KMPC newscasts for 1942 and 1943 and could have determined, by listening to them, or by ordering their preservation so that applicants' counsel could have listened to them, whether Wallace's name was mentioned on the air at that time. The failure of Commission counsel to introduce evidence on that subject or to take steps to preserve the records so that they would be available to applicants' counsel requires the Examiner to disregard Dehner's uncorroborated conclusions.

Roberts said that he told Starrels, who wrote newscasts, that Richards wanted unfavorable and critical comment about Wallace prominently broadcast, and that he also passed on Richards' instructions concerning Wallace to, among others, Thor (R. 5974).

The relationship between the note sheets and this testimony is illustrated by the note sheet withheld by Commission counsel showing that Thor broadcast an item quoting Henry Wallace as calling for a return to food rationing and the O.P.A. on September 20, 1947, at 8:00 a.m. (Schedule B, Disk 5348).

At innumerable other times in the record, witnesses testified that they were ordered to refer to Wallace only in an unfavorable or derogatory manner (R. 2456, 2529, 3160, 3258, 3386, 3389, 3782, 6536, 6545, 6699), so that the impression of KMPC newscasts sought to be left in the absence of other testimony was that they contained only unfavorable and deprecatory material concerning Wallace, if not epithets. The transcribed items from the newscasts, or summaries thereof, disproved the witness' testimony.

Commission counsel had in their possession disks in which Wallace criticized Truman (March 13, 1947, Disks 6513 and 6519); said in a Hemingway newscast that capitalism must get along without depression and communism must give basic freedom (June 5, Disk 117); discussed Hungary (June 7, Disk 143); and discussed foreign policy (June 16, Disk 386). In addition to these, Commission counsel had note sheets for disks of Radio Reports containing many items quoting Wallace and stating what his views were. Examples of more than 20 of these in Schedule A show newscasts containing reports of Wallace, at a luncheon of the New Republic Magazine, attacking Republican reactionaries (November 18, 1946, Disk B-2112); stating his view, in an editorial in the New Republic, that labor should get a cost of living bonus (December 26, 1946, Disk A or B-3185); attacking Truman's foreign policy, and the fact that Senators Taylor and Pepper agreed (April 11, 1947, Disk 7697); stating that criticisms in the United States did not keep him from stating his opposition to American foreign policy (April 17, Disk B-8090); replying to Churchill's criticism and criticizing both Russia and the United States (April 18, 1947, Disk B-8014); calling for peace and understanding with Russia (April 19, Disk B-8003) and a loan "to help Soviet repair war-ravaged production machinery" (April 22, Disk B-8208); stating that the way to maintain world peace was to send plows and tractors, not ammunition, overseas (April 28, Disk B-8523); blaming all the nations for dividing the world (April 30, Disk B-8412); offering what Wallace called a constructive world program (May 12, Disk B-9040); urging the Democratic party to turn back

to liberalism (May 22, Disk B-9400); attacking the GOP (May 29, Disk 9841); and threatening to bolt the Democrats (May 30, Disk 9792).

On June 17, 1947, (Disk 438), Kenny's views on Wallace for President are reported in a disk which Commission Counsel held and on July 11, 1947 (Disk C-1841), Kenny is quoted as suggesting that James Roosevelt take the leadership of the California "Wallace for President" campaign in a disk available at Radio Reports.

In addition to those items, Commission counsel had note sheets for 13 or more items for which disks are no longer available. These items, such as "Wallace has new job, no newcomer to journalism" (October 12, 1946, Disk 1383), show that Wallace's views were fully reported in newscasts (see Schedule B) as follows: May 27, 1946, Disk 5542; August 25, Disk 1780; September 19, Disk 323; September 21, Disk 549; October 1, Disk 565; October 12, Disk 1383; April 23, Disk 8389; April 27, Disk 8552; April 30, Disk 8400; September 10, Disk 4863; September 19, Disk 5369; September 20, Disk 5348; September 22, Disk 5407.

(d) THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT.

In addition to repeated testimony that the C.I.O. and labor were to be shown unfavorably (R. 6691, 2566, 2616, 3147, 3233), Starrels testified that "he was told to go lightly on President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act, his message" (R. 3387) and Roberts, the news editor and principal witness for the Commission, testified that "(Richards) told us to present favorable comment about the Taft-Hartley Act prominently in the news. He told us always to refer to it as the 'Workingman's Bill of Rights' in the newscasts" (R. 5286-5287). Commission counsel introduced a letter (Comm. Ex. 256) showing that Mr. Richards so referred to the Act. The hearings and debates leading up to the Taft-Hartley Bill, and comment on the Bill broadcast following its passage, illustrates the type of news that was broadcast over KMPC relating to labor and shows the relationship between the testimony offered and the material withheld.

The note sheets and disks in the possession of Commission counsel, and the disks available to Commission counsel through the note sheets, covered the very period during which hearings on the Taft-Hartley Bill were held and in which the Bill was debated, passed, vetoed and re-passed over the President's veto. Commission counsel had eleven disks for the period from June 4, 1947, which was the date that the Bill first passed the House, until June 23, 1947, which was the date that the Senate voted to over-ride the President's veto. These disks show that the views of the opponents of the Bill were fully reported.

Representative Lesinski of Michigan, for example, was reported as stating that too few Congressmen had analyzed the measure and its implications to America to act rationally (June 4, 1947, Disk 70). The A.F.L. and the C.I.O. were reported as hailing the President's veto in a newscast which pointed out that both President Truman and Senator Taft would discuss the veto on KMPC that night (June 20, Disk 2015). President Truman's speech was not only carried, but was fully reported on the 8 p.m. broadcast of that evening. President Truman was reported to have said that the Bill was bad for labor, bad for management and bad for the country, and that it abuses the rights of working people, and that it was neither mild nor moderate but was designed deliberately to weaken labor unions (June 20, Disk 2008). In the same newscast, "Republican Wayne Morse" is reported as fighting for time against G.O.P. leaders until the people can make their wishes known. President Truman was also reported as having had a luncheon for Senators at which he was tactful and diplomatic and used the strongest arguments available against the Bill (June 20, Disk 2008).

As the Senate fight got underway, it was reported that party lines were not being followed, the names of Senators for and against the Bill were mentioned, and the President's views were again set forth (June 21, Disk 1996). Details of the struggle in the Senate were reported (June 21, Disk 1998).

On the evening before the final vote, a message denouncing the Bill as "vicious" was read over KMPC at 8:15 p.m. from

W. J. Bassett, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL unit sponsoring the broadcast. This message was broadcast on the "Voice of Labor" program. Mr. Bassett described the Taft-Hartley Bill as "a measure which attacks the organized worker, the family, the non-organized worker, and the white-collar employee alike" (June 22, Disk 1977).

On June 23, passage of the Bill over the President's veto was reported in one newscast which was devoted principally to the angry reaction of the United Mine Workers (Disk 2121). The other newscast reported the views of President Truman, House Representative Halleck, the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and C.I.O. president Murray.

In addition to these disks, Commission counsel also had note sheets covering disks in the possession of Radio Reports containing items in which the A.F.L. expressed its opposition to the impending Bill (February 4, Disk 5098); in which C.I.O. president Murray's views against the Bill were fully set forth (February 19, Disks 5681 and 5787); in which Reuther's views before the Senate Committee were reported (February 21, Disk 5726); in which it was reported that David Dubinsky and Matthew Woll of the A.F.L., and A. F. Whitney of the Railway Union, argued against the proposed legislation (February 25, Disk 5816); in which the efforts of Senators Barkley and Morse, and the plans of C.I.O. officials, against the Bill were reported (April 30, Disk B-8407). There was also a Voice of Labor program in which Mr. W. J. Bassett called for the defeat of the Taft-Hartley Bill and a campaign to retire those in favor of it (May 11, Disk 8804, p. 4).

In addition to all these disks, the Commission had note sheets for disks which are no longer available (see Schedule B). Items from these note sheets show that the views of Murray, Green, and David Morse, Undersecretary of Labor, against the Taft-Hartley Bill, were fully set forth (February 18, Disk 5648; February 19, Disk 5792). Also, the testimony of Reuther was reported before the Senate Committee (February 21, Disk 5662). Other critical views of the Bill were fully reported or set forth among the following items, includ-

ing the statement that the Taft-Hartley Law is "a slave-labor Bill" (July 6, Disk 1126); (May 4, Disks 8664-5-6-7-1; May 17, Disk 9242; June 9, Disk 173; July 6, Disk 1126; July 27, Disk 2383; August 10, Disk 3211; September 1, Disk 4317; September 8, Disk 4635; September 14, Disks 5016-17-15-14; and September 10, Disk 335).

(e) ANTI-SEMITISM AND RACIAL PREJUDICE.

Testimony was offered that Mr. Richards ordered Jews and negroes to be treated "unfavorably" (Horn, R. 6693-6694, R. 6973; Carle, R. 2788; Dehner, R. 4780; Kenneally, R. 3146, R. 3147).

In connection with alleged anti-semitism, Starrels testified that he was told to emphasize the fact that "Bugsy" Siegal, a gangster, was Jewish and was buried in a Jewish cemetery and that the funeral services were conducted by a rabbi; and that he did what he was told to do in that respect (R. 3386-3388). Renier (R. 2043-2044) and Lyon (R. 4105) gave testimony of similar instructions and Lyon testified that he carried them out (R. 4105). Thor also testified that he was instructed to point out that Siegal was having a Jewish funeral and "that he and his buddies were all Jewish" (R. 4933), and "they (these items) went on the air. I put them on" (R. 4933). Roberts testified similarly (R. 4292).

The fact was that Commission counsel had in their office and was withholding at the time of this testimony not only the note sheets for the day on which Bugsy Siegal's funeral services were reported but also record disks for the 6:00 p.m. newscast of Norman Nesbitt, the 8:00 p.m. newscast of Frank Hemingway, and the 9:15 p.m. commentary of Clete Roberts for that day (Schedule A, under Anti-semitism, June 26, 1947, (Disks 798, 791 and 790). All report the Siegal funeral; none states that a rabbi was present or that there were Jewish services, or that the services were held in a Jewish cemetery. None states that Siegal's friends were Jewish; one account simply states that there were "only six mourners present." Commission counsel took four other record disks relating to Bugsy Siegal in an effort to find an item in which the wit-

nesses' testimony would have been confirmed, but transcriptions of those items show that in none of them was any reference made to the fact, if it is a fact, that Bugsy Siegal was Jewish (June 23, 1947, Disk 2121; June 24, Disk 1945; June 25, Disk 1912; June 27, Disk 826).

Graham inferred that the reason for giving prominence to a story involving O.P.A. violations was because the names of the violators were Jewish (R. 3792). He could not remember the names or approximate times of the stories. His memory might have been refreshed from the transcription of a story of O.P.A. violations showing that the violators' names were, respectively, Lewis Simpson, Morris Geffin, Anthony Nulliani, Clarence Charkins, and Anthony Mendelssohn (February 25, 1947, Disk B-5854). If that was not the story he was referring to, there was a note sheet in Commission counsel's possession which on its face showed that the black market violators were companies bearing the names of Starr, MacPhail, Wei Fong Lun, and Fung Ung Lun (Schedule B, November 27, 1946, Disk 2596).

There were also note sheet items (see Schedule B) on black market violations on January 13, 1947 (Disk 4144) and January 27, 1947 (Disk 4801) for which disks are unavailable. All of these stories were carried while Graham was employed by the station. They show that the KMPC newscasts contained stories of black market activities because the stories were considered newsworthy. Where the names appear not to have been recognizably Jewish to many people, the alleged ulterior motive for using such stories is disproved; where the names do not appear, but were once available to Commission counsel in disks which they did not use and are now unavailable, the applicants are entitled to the presumption that the items would have further discredited the testimony.

The handling of news items concerning publicized anti-semitic organizations might be an indication of the existence or absence of possible anti-semitism in the news. Commission counsel took such a position by offering the testimony of Horn that he was told "not to mention the Ku Klux Klan

at all on any of our newscasts" (R. 6700). Commission counsel had in their possession note sheets for disks in the possession of Radio Reports which show that the anti-semitism of the Columbians was described as an "ominous start" in the direction followed by Hitler (November 4, 1946, Disk 1885); the indictment of leaders of the Columbians, described in the news as an "anti-negro, anti-jewish organization," was reported (November 18, 1946, Disk 2238); that the plans and work of the Columbians were described in signed confessions which "pictured the hate organization . . . as a Nazi model scheme to overthrow the government . . . all the Hitler-fashioned methods were on hand, race purges, smuggled arms and all"; and that the relationship between the Ku Klux Klan and this organization was suggested (December 10, 1946, Disk B-2816); that a bill to ban such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan and Columbians was reported (January 30, 1947, Disk B-4926); that the trial of "an officer of the Jew and Negro-hating organization, the Columbians," was reported (February 11, 1947, Disk B-5296) as well as the sentencing of the leader of the organization (February 21, 1947, Disk 5667); and that President Truman was reported as calling for action against a revival of burning crosses "in an obvious reference to the KKK" (January 15, 1947, Disk B-4223) and against racial and religious intolerance (January 15, 1947, Disk B-4213).

Other items for which disks were available included, for example, the reporting of a move started by the International Conference of Christians and Jews to combat religious hatred, in which the Chairman of the meeting was quoted at length and it was reported that the Conference agreed that radio and other media must be used to teach people that "you can't be an anti-semite and a christian too." (October 4, 1946, Disk B-968); Congressman Thomas was quoted as saying that the Un-American Affairs Committee would spare no organization—right or left—mentioning the anti-negro, anti-Jewish Columbians (November 26, 1946, Disk B-2203); the plight of negro persons victimized was reported (December 3, 1946, Disk B-1172); February 17, 1947, Disks B-5333

and B-5616 (mentioning Brotherhood Week) ; March 5, 1947, Disks 6124 and 6119) ; and the Chairman of the Jewish Institute on Marriage and Family was quoted on the divorce problem (February 17, 1947, Disk B-5333). The investigation into the affairs and alleged improprieties of Senator Bilbo, a noted anti-semitite, was reported fully (December 13, 1946, Disks B-2824 and B-2827).

In addition to these disks, there were note sheets for which no disks were available containing items (see Schedule B) showing that the Jewish War Veterans of America had pledged full support to the housing program (November 28, 1946, Disk 2511-B) ; that Bilbo still owed most of the money he had borrowed to pay alimony and that he took graft from war contractors (December 17, 1946, Disk 3039) ; that "there must be millions of men and women in the South whose soul and moral being is outraged at having Bilbo displayed as an example of Southerners" (December 18, 1946, Disk 3206) ; that the California senators voted against Bilbo and that Helen Douglas was grounded on her way to Washington, presumably for the vote (January 3, 1947, Disk 3526) ; that Booker Washington's writings and sayings were quoted (August 14, 1946, Disk 9314) ; that the director of the National Negro Council repudiated Robeson (October 8, 1946, Disk 1103) ; and that the KKK was active in the Columbians' trial (December 10, 1946, Disk 3015).

For lack of any other alleged evidence of anti-semitism, Commission counsel sought to show, through oral testimony, that Mr. Richards ordered a reduction in the volume of Palestine news (R. 3148, 3242, 3390, 3534), that Palestine news was inadequately covered. Starrels, who was at the station during most of 1947 (R. 3428), testified that "he (Starrels) created a false impression about Palestine by playing it down under instructions from Mr. Richards" (R. 3741-3742). Roberts testified that to the best of his recollection the Palestine issue was usually treated with the technique of omission (R. 6061, 6065, 6066).

Palestine problems received considerable attention in the news during the post-war years. While the items on Pal-

estine news are too voluminous to be reproduced, a physical count shows that the number of items covered on KMPC newscasts for which Commission counsel had in his possession and suppressed note sheets for the period of the last nine months of 1946 was approximately 32, while in the first nine months of 1947 under Roberts and Starrels, Palestine coverage, as shown on the note sheets, rose to approximately 193 items—an increase of 600%.

(f) THE ROOSEVELTS.

Many of the witnesses testified that Mr. Richards did not like the Roosevelt family and President Roosevelt, and that the news was handled accordingly. Graham testified that for a month he did not use the name Roosevelt (R. 3799). Since Commission counsel had available to it record disks for the entire period when Graham was employed by the station, and since they did not preserve or introduce any of them for any month, the Examiner cannot predicate any finding upon such secondary evidence.

Horn testified to a "policy not to mention the Roosevelts in any but a derogatory light" (R. 6691) and Lewin testified that there was "... a standing order (from Richards) ... to look for all stories that said anything derogatory" about any Roosevelt (R. 4574). Roberts also testified that he was ordered to report criticism unfavorable to the Roosevelts (R. 5334-5335, 5345).

Testimony was given to the effect that only critical items were to be used about the Roosevelt family, including James (R. 4529, 5333); John (R. 3151); Elliott (R. 3784, 4576, 4724, 5333, 5347); and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, (R. 5969).

Examples of items on the Roosevelts for which Commission counsel had and suppressed note sheets were the report that Mrs. James Roosevelt was in the hospital expecting a child (December 2, 1946, Disk B-2781); Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt arrived back from a tour of Russia, refusing to comment on their interview with Stalin (December 25, Disk A or B-3180); and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had presented a World Bill of Rights to the United Nations (January 29,

1947, Disk B-4898) and called for help to provide relief for displaced Jews (February 19, Disk B-5681); memorial services were held for President Roosevelt (April 12, 1947, Disk B-7803).

In addition to these disks there were note sheets, for which the disks are no longer available (see Schedule B), quoting James Roosevelt as stating that he would not seek public office on his father's name (May 16, 1946, Disk 5077), reporting a bill to plan a Franklin Roosevelt memorial in Washington (January 6, 1947, Disk 3927); referring to Franklin D. Roosevelt as the founder of the March of Dimes Charity (January 30, 1947; Disk 4932); and referring to Mrs. Roosevelt's work in the United Nations (April 29, 1946, Disk 4231; January 14, 1947, Disk 3982; September 24, Disk 5526, 5594 and 5588; and September 27, Disk 5754). Other comment on the Roosevelts was contained in note sheets of December 7, 1946 (Disk 2888) about the Elliott Roosevelts and the James Roosevelts; and August 4, 1947 (Disk 3074).

(g) HUGHES AND THE HUGHES' HEARING.

Roberts testified that he was instructed (R. 5333) to expose Howard Hughes and Elliott Roosevelt as having been in league to defraud the taxpayers by obtaining war contracts for construction of useless equipment or products (R. 5369), and that he passed these instructions on to Thor (R. 5976), Starrels (R. 5973), Lewin (R. 5979), Kenneally (R. 5981), and Lyon (R. 5984).

Starrels also testified that he was told to be as unfavorable as possible to Hughes (R. 3386-87). Anderson (R. 4529) testified that orders were received in the newsroom to use specific derogatory statements about Hughes. Lewin said that he was instructed to characterize Hughes' plane as a mammoth waste of the people's money (R. 4588).

Roberts also testified that Mr. Richards told him to quote fully wire service articles critical of Hughes and broadcast fully the comments of Senator Ferguson on the subject of the Hughes' hearing (R. 5368-69).

During this testimony Commission counsel had in its possession note sheets for six disks in the possession of Radio Reports containing routine news items about Hughes, (December 28, 1946, Disk 3415; February 11, 1947, Disk 5290; February 21, 1947, Disk B-5726; March 4, 1947, Disk B-6202; and April 4, 1947, Disk B-7389 and B-7376).

In addition, there were 11 note sheet items on disks that were destroyed and are no longer available (see Schedule B). Those that do not relate to the Hughes' hearing indicate that the destroyed items reported routine news about Hughes (August 8, 1946, Disk 8895; January 11, 1947, Disk 4046; January 16, Disk 4627).

Those relating to the Hughes' hearing (July 29, Disk 2650; July 30, Disk 2588; July 31, Disk 2708; August 1, Disk 2847 and 2842; August 5, Disk 3015; August 7, Disk 3111; and August 8, Disk 3176) do not indicate that Hughes' plane was characterized as a mammoth waste, or that Ferguson's comments were made, and in the absence of the disks due to destruction or continued withholding, the applicants are entitled to the presumption that the disks would have disproved the testimony about Hughes.

(h) BARUCH.

Roberts testified that Mr. Richards wanted stories favorable to Baruch "cut out of the news" (R. 5965). Roberts said he told Starrels to do so when Richards was in the signal area (R. 5965).

Commission counsel had and suppressed note sheets covering one disk in their possession (June 26, Disk 798) and disks in the possession of Radio Reports in which the activities of Bernard Baruch were reported during times when, as Commission counsel stipulates, Mr. Richards was in the signal area as well as when he was out (R. 6215-6217; R. 7552-7553) (December 16, 1946, Disk 3250; February 3, 1947, Disk 5037 and Disk 5063). In one item Baruch was described as the elder statesman whose views on income taxes are set forth (May 2, Disk 8480).

Most of the note sheets which Commission counsel had were for disks no longer available (see Schedule B) but which reported Baruch's activities and views (June 14, 1946, Disk 6216; December 5, Disk 2866; December 16, Disk 3034; December 17, Disk 3237; December 17, Disk 3039; January 10, 1947, Disk 3957; February 3, Disk 5060 and September 22, Disk 5413). Since Commission counsel deprived applicants of the primary evidence—the disks—the Examiner cannot rely upon secondary evidence—oral testimony.

(i) EDITORIALS.

Commission counsel offered repeated testimony that editorials were read on newscasts, and sought, through that testimony, to create the impression that editorials were improperly interwoven into news so that comment or opinion was broadcast under the guise of broadcasting facts; and that this practice was made possible by not identifying the material as an editorial, or stating the source of it.

For example, Robert L. Horn, whose radio name was Bob Adams, a former KMPC newscaster called by the Commission counsel, (R. 6729), testified as follows about the use of editorials:

A. There were more than one. From time to time Mr. Richards would call me and ask me to clip certain editorials from the paper and to include them on regularly scheduled newscasts.

Q. What, if anything, did you do with respect to that?

A. I did it.

Q. Will you state whether any editorial credit was given, or the source of those editorials was given in your newscasts?

A. No, it was not.

Q. Was there any reason why it was not given?

A. Well, I can't—yes, I can. It wasn't—after all, I was giving a newscast, Mr. Ford, not a commentary. Our news was presented as factual news. There was also another reason, that many of the editorials were appearing at that time from the Los Angeles Examiner, and I was doing newscasts for the Los Angeles Times.

Q. Let me see if I understand that. You mean this was a Los Angeles Times sponsored newscast?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And on that newscast Mr. Richards told you to use editorials from the Los Angeles Examiner?

A. He did.

Q. What, if anything, did you do with respect to that?

A. I read Los Angeles Examiner editorials on Los Angeles Times newscasts.

Q. During that period of time was there a newscast in which editorials were read and labeled as such?

A. Not to my recollection (R. 6702-6703).

At the time that Commission counsel offered this testimony of Horn, they had and were withholding a note sheet covering a disk from Radio Reports, the transcription from which shows that Horn broadcast a newscast containing an editorial which was identified as such and for which credit was given to the source. Horn broadcast:

"The appeal is contained in a trade publication 'Trade in Leather and Shoes'. The editorial, written by William Rossie, says there is a desperate shortage of shoe leather, and it claims regular leather supplies have been cut off during the meat shortage . . . The editorial went on to say. . . ." (October 5, 1946, Disk 1030).

This item alone demonstrated the falsity of Horn's testimony.

But there was more. Horn went on to testify as follows:

Q. Was there a program on which the announcements started off, "Here's today's feature," and then some feature story or editorial was read on that news program?

A. Yes, there was; Los Angeles Times newscasts.

Q. And when that announcement was made, "Here's today's feature", and an editorial was read, wasn't it announced as an editorial?

A. No, it was not. It was announced the way you have given it to me, "Here's today's feature story", or "Here's today's feature", and then it was given without any identification, regardless of what the story concerned (R. 6809-6810).

When Commission counsel offered this testimony, they were withholding note sheets containing references to 13 separate items for which disks were obtainable from Radio Reports, the transcriptions from which (see Schedule A, under Editorials) show that the practice in regard to identification of editors on the 2:00 p.m. feature program was uniformly, and without exception, directly contrary to Horn's testimony, and was as follows:

"Our two o'clock feature, 'Editorial for Today' " (then identifying the source both at the beginning and at the end of the quoted item).

These items further demonstrate the falsity of Horn's testimony.

Renier also sought to create the impression that editorials were not identified as such (R. 3951), as did Roberts (R. 5435), Slattery (R. 2638), Starrels (R. 3394) and Teas (R. 6543).

Lyon (R. 4117, R. 4367-4368) and Starrels (R. 3421) each stated that he cut down an article on Russian slave labor from the Reader's Digest, which he was ordered to use in its entirety, and that he inserted it as a news item. At that time, Commission counsel had in their possession a note sheet for a disk of Radio Reports showing that the excerpt from the Reader's Digest was identified as such at the beginning and at the end of the excerpt, with proper credit given, and that the excerpt reported facts about slave labor conditions in Russia (March 27, 1947, Disk B-7126).

D. Authorities

The foregoing account of how vitally important evidence bearing on the issues in these proceedings was withheld, suppressed, and in part destroyed, together with the evidence of what the destroyed disks would have proved if produced, presents a picture of unconscionable conduct in the trial of this hearing by Commission counsel.

At an earlier period in the proceedings, and before Commission counsel knew that this evidence was going to be

accidentally discovered, they agreed that their duty was to present all the evidence. The following discussion took place (R. 3358-3359) :

"Mr. Fulton: I think this is all in line with the point I made, for which I am prepared to cite authority if necessary, that it is a duty of the Federal Communications Commission as an agent of the government, maintained by the taxpayers, to present all of the facts that they know, both favorable and unfavorable, and that I regard it as improper in this proceeding for them to seek through everything trying to find out what is unfavorable, and never producing at this stage of the record, when we are over 3,000 pages, any material, including material that they had in their possession, that might refute or rebut the inference they proceed to make."

"The Presiding Officer: Wouldn't this be true, Mr. Fulton, along that line wouldn't it be true with regard to all matters concerning which no showing is made on behalf of the Commission, that all the presumptions are entirely favorable to the station? That is my understanding. I would like to ask counsel for the Commission if that is incorrect."

"Mr. Ford (of Commission counsel): We don't know anything about this case except the evidence we have found. Now, we have found this evidence. We are going to present the evidence, and we expect—or at least I hope Mr. Fulton, by his statement, doesn't mean that he feels incapable of developing the evidence which is favorable to the applicants. *Now, we will present the evidence here that we have, and we certainly want to know, we want all of the evidence that he has which in any way explains or minimizes or aggravates, or anything else, the evidence which we present here, because we are anxious to get all the facts, and we are going to get the facts.*" (italics supplied).

The assertion was noble; the act was not.

Unless the Examiner strikes the secondary evidence, there will be clearly reversible error. The most recent and authori-

tative case on this point is *Griffin v. United States*, 183 F(2d) 990 (C. A. D. C. 1950). In that case the court held that even the duty of a prosecuting attorney, who might be entitled to take a more partisan position with respect to evidence than Commission Counsel in a license renewal proceeding, has the duty to disclose evidence "that may reasonably be considered admissible and useful to the defense," and that the prosecution may not decide for itself what is admissible or useful. The defendant in the Griffin case had shot the deceased in alleged self-defense and was prosecuted for homicide. Testimony at the original trial showed that the deceased was advancing toward the defendant with his hand in his pocket at the time the fatal shot was fired. Following conviction it was learned that the government attorneys had known, and had not made available to defendant, or introduced, evidence that the deceased had an open pen knife in his pocket at the time of the incident preceding his death. The district court denied a motion for a new trial and the Court of Appeals affirmed, but the United States Supreme Court remanded the case and asked the Court of Appeals to decide whether the newly discovered evidence would have been admissible [336 U. S. 704 (1949)].

The Court of Appeals decided that the evidence was admissible, and while it thought that the prosecuting attorneys' opinion that it was inadmissible was a reasonable one made in good faith, it stated (p. 993) :

"However, the case emphasizes the necessity of disclosure by the prosecution of evidence that may reasonably be considered admissible and useful to the defense. When there is substantial room for doubt, the prosecution is not to decide for the court what is admissible or for the defense what is useful.

"The United States attorney is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy, but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all, and whose interests, therefore, in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done. *Berger v. United States*, 295 U. S. 78, 88'."

This standard, recently announced by the Court of Appeals under the guidance of the Supreme Court, applies *a fortiori* to the obligation of counsel for the Federal Communications Commission in a proceeding involving the license renewal of radio stations.

The *Griffin* case emphasized a rule of law that has been followed by the courts for more than a hundred years.

In 1824 the United States Supreme Court said, in *Riggs v. Taylor*, 22 U. S. 483, at 485:

"Where a writing has been voluntarily destroyed, with an intent to produce a wrong or injury to the opposite party, or for fraudulent purposes, or to create an excuse for its non-production, in such cases the secondary proof ought not be received."

In 1862 the Massachusetts Supreme Court, following this rule, said, in "*The Count Joannes*" v. *Bennett*, 81 Am. Dec. 738, at 740:

"A person who has wilfully destroyed the higher and better evidence ought not to be permitted to enjoy the benefits of the rule admitting secondary evidence. He must first rebut the inference of fraud which arises from the act of a voluntary destruction of a written paper, before he can ask to be relieved from the consequences of his act by introducing parole evidence to prove his case."

The court said in *Anglo-American Packing & Provision Co. v. Cannon*, 31 Fed. 313, 314 (D. C. Ga. 1887) that

"It is quite possible that the plaintiff voluntarily destroyed this evidence and if that were true he would not be allowed to introduce secondary evidence until he has repelled every inference of a fraudulent design in its destruction."

The more recent decisions of the courts have lent strength and weight to this doctrine. These include *Harmon v. Matthews*, 27 NYS (2d) 656 (Sup. Ct. Bronx County, 1941), wherein the court said, at p. 663:

"Where there is no proof of destruction to avoid production, the foundation evidence need not be as strong as where the circumstances are not free from suspicion, or a cause, motive or fraudulent design, to evade production appears . . . If the loss or destruction is shown to have been the result of fraudulent design, parole evidence is inadmissible."

And in *Crosby v. Little River Sand & Gravel Co.*, 212 La. 1 (1947), the court said, at p. 229:

"Secondary evidence is admissible, where the primary evidence of the fact sought to be proved has been destroyed by the party seeking to establish the fact, only where such destruction was by accident or mistake or free from circumstances of fraud (citing *Corpus Juris Secundum*).

Further, the suppression of evidence is itself evidence from which the courts draw conclusions concerning the issues. In *The Bermuda*, 70 U. S. 514 (1865), the Supreme Court said, at p. 550:

"If (these papers) had been preserved and produced, it is not unlikely that they would have disclosed the real ownership of the vessel, the true nature of her employment, and the actual destination of both ship and cargo. This spoliation was one of unequaled aggravation and warrants the most unfavorable inference as to ownership, employment and destination."

In *Baltic Cotton Co. v. U. S.*, 50 F. (2d) 257 (D. C. Ala. 1932), the court said:

"It is recognized by all courts that, when a party conceals evidence that is not accessible to his opponent, all adverse inferences are drawn because of that fact."

E. Conclusion

The applicants submit that the Examiner and the Commissioners in this proceeding may not, by leaving in the

record and considering the testimony introduced by Commission counsel under the circumstances set forth above, condone the unconscionable and improper conduct of Commission counsel; and that even if they were disposed to do so, they would be committing an error which would be clearly reversible.

Respectfully submitted,

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1411 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
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Attorneys for Moving Parties

By
Hugh Fulton

.....
Joseph W. Burns

Dated: November 21, 1950.

SCHEDULE A

Transcriptions of Items From Record Disks Held By Commission Counsel (CC) Or by Radio Reports (RR)

The disks have been arranged by subject matter,
and within each subject classification they are
arranged chronologically by date rather than
by record number.

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LILIENTHAL

RR

January 28, 1947

#B-4844

Frank Hemingway, Eight Bells News at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"That matter of the atomic bomb cropped up again in Washington today, and apparently the experts are nearly as divided on a number of issues as the atom itself. Yesterday, one Senator said that Russia may be building an atomic plant. Today, another Washington official pooh-pooched the idea.

"Army spokesmen have complained that the new civilian Atomic Energy Commission may not safeguard our secrets. Now the head of that commission, David Lilienthal, declares that the most serious leak in atomic security matters occurred while the army was in charge. Lilienthal told a congressional committee that the publication of American technical reports has been a positive help to other countries. He named especially the Smith Report, published by the War Department. Lilienthal was asked if he was worried over the activities of foreign agents in the United States. He replied that he was greatly interested but preferred to discuss it in a closed session.

"Lilienthal also assured the senators that he would not keep military men out of these meetings; to which Republican Senator Vandenberg replied, 'You talk a little longer about this thing and I'll stop worrying about you and security.'

"Warren Austin, our chief delegate to the United Nations, was the official who said there was no reason to believe that any country is building an atom plant. Austin also reaffirmed the stand that this country will never agree to disarmament until world atomic controls are thoroughly established. And he backed up Mr. Truman's position that we must have Universal Military Training in the United States."

RR

February 9, 1947

#B-5432

Howard Flynn, Eight Bell News at 8:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Back in the capital, at each end of the building housing the Department of Interior in Washington, is posted a huge

photo mural containing a statement called, quote, 'Precept of Democracy,' end quote. There is a brief preface by Interior Secretary Krug, quote: 'I commend to every man and woman of the Interior Department to read this moving and eloquent statement of his democratic belief by Mr. David Lilienthal.' Then follows a statement made by Lilienthal before Senators of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee hearing testimony on his appointment as chairman of our Atomic Energy Commission. Lilienthal made the statement in answer to repeated charges by his long-time political foe, Tennessee Senator Kenneth McKellar, that he followed Stalinist doctrine. The former TVA head said that he firmly believed in the fundamental proposition of the integrity of the individual, that any form of government which makes men means rather than end is contrary to that conception. The senators were impressed by Lilienthal's statement, and McKellar appeared to be standing alone in his vigorous opposition to Senate approval of Lilienthal's nomination.

"But now an influential Republican, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, has leveled against Lilienthal charges similar to those brought up by McKellar, saying McKellar is motivated by personal objections which obscure the basic issue. Bridges labels Lilienthal an appeaser of Russia. Those are his words. He denounces Lilienthal as an extreme left winger—again, his words—who once proposed turning over our atomic secrets to Russia and the UN without adequate world safeguards. Bridges says this was done when Lilienthal drafted a world atomic controls scheme for the State Department a year ago. The New Hampshire Republican says, and we quote, 'I believe the Republican majority in the Senate will be subject to the serious, emphatic criticism of the people if they weakly approve the Lilienthal nomination.' End of quotation.

"What effect this sudden and surprising blast will have on Lilienthal's confirmation still is unknown, but it does indicate that the nomination may be made a party issue."

RR

February 11, 1947

#B-5290

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Last fall the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy received President Truman's recommendation for five members of the Atomic Energy Commission. And to head the group he named David Lilienthal, the former boss of the

Tennessee Valley Authority. At that time it appeared that the administration's recommendation would have smooth sailing over the seas of confirmation, but slowly there began to appear rough waters. During the past week the once calm confirmation picture has presented anything but smooth sailing.

"Leading the revolt against David Lilienthal are Republican members of the congressional committee, and the deciding votes rest with the Republican majority. As of today that majority stands more or less divided on the issue, with Senator Vandenberg and his group apparently friendly to Lilienthal, while Senators Styles Bridges and Kenneth Wherry lean the other way. And a much larger group of Republicans appear to be waiting a nod one way or the other from Robert Taft, chairman of the GOP policy committee. It is rumored that Mr. Taft is opposed to Lilienthal's confirmation, but the senator from Ohio refuses to comment.

"Underlining the administration's growing concern over the long delay in getting confirmation was today's appearance of Secretary of War Patterson. Today Patterson launched a verbal attack on Republican charges that Lilienthal was sympathetic to Communism. He flatly denied the Communist charges, said he considered Lilienthal an excellent man for the chairmanship post. And he then endorsed the four other commissioners designated.

"To Republican suggestions that the high post be limited by law to a second generation native American—Lilienthal's parents were born in Czechoslovakia—Patterson had this to say, and we quote him here: 'I wouldn't go back too far that way; I might not qualify myself.' And, it was pointed out, that such qualifications are not even required for the President of the United States."

RR

February 12, 1947

#B-5518

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The holiday today cut down the usual amount of sense and nonsense from Washington but there was some activity. The newest attack on David Lilienthal came from Republican Senator Moore of Oklahoma. Moore followed the lead of Senator Wherry and called on the President to remove Lilienthal's nomination. He says he objects to the former TVA administrator's New Deal tendencies. Fellow Republican Wayne Morse of Oregon however came out with a flat

endorsement of Lilienthal declaring him to be as able a public servant as any of the men fighting him."

RR

February 12, 1947

#B-5259

Ralph Turner at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Speaking of atomic power, in Washington David E. Lilienthal's nomination as chairman of the Atomic Commission seems to be gathering opposition by the hour. Another Republican Senator, E. H. Moore of Oklahoma, came out against Lilienthal on the ground that the former TVA head is a New Dealer. The same, said Moore, goes for Sumner Pike, another nominee to the commission, and it appeared from a statement along the same line issued by Democratic Senator W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas that he, too, would join the formidable Republican line-up against Lilienthal. But another Democrat, Senator Francis Meyers of Pennsylvania, backed up Lilienthal today with a statement that nothing has come out of the committee hearings to indicate that he is not the perfect choice."

RR

February 13, 1947

#B-5497

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"President Truman sidesteps presidential talk but vigorously defends David Lilienthal and attacks Republican efforts to trim the budget."

* * *

"But getting back to Mr. Truman and his news conference, the President also committed himself to a fight to the finish on the confirmation of David Lilienthal to head the Atomic Energy Commission. In an angry voice he said, 'The communist charges of Senator McKellar against Lilienthal are absolutely unfounded.' The President said the former TVA chairman is thoroughly equipped for the job for which he was nominated and he made it clear that he is ready to risk an open break with the Republican dominated Senate on that issue. Also supporting Lilienthal today was Professor Harold Urey of the University of Chicago, a member of the Federation of American Scientists. He said this country's atomic development will be crippled for several years if the Senate refuses to confirm Lilienthal and forces changes in the present atomic leadership. Their pleas ap-

parently fell on deaf ears in the Senate though. Majority leader Wallace White announced that he will fight the confirmation because of Lilienthal's record of hostility to Congress. This lines up three of the Republican big four against the nomination with only Senator Vandenberg likely to support the President's choice in a showdown vote."

RR

February 14, 1947

#B-5550

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Navy Secretary Forrestal came out today with his approval of David Lilienthal to be chairman of the Federal Atomic Energy Commission and he said that the committee must get down to work as quickly as possible. He said it was very important.

"Here is a bulletin from Washington:—Reports are circulating tonight that the Senate Atomic Committee is weighing a direct request to President Truman to withdraw David Lilienthal's appointment as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and at the same time it has been learned that Mr. Truman discussed the very controversial appointment with his cabinet this afternoon."

RR

February 16, 1947

#B-5468

Howard Flynn at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"There's a flurry of independent support for the confirmation of David Lilienthal as Chairman of our Atomic Energy Commission. Twenty-one national organizations have come out in support of Lilienthal, among them representatives of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Federation of American Scientists, and the National Farmers Union."

RR

February 17, 1947

#B-5333

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles):

"The battle over the nomination of David Lilienthal as head of the Atomic Energy Commission has begun its fourth and possibly final week in the Senate Atomic Energy Committee. Today's hearing began with a defense of Lilienthal by Chester Barnard, president of the New Jersey Bell Tele-

phone Company and a member of the advisory group which helped draw up the State Department's plan for international control of atomic energy. Barnard was critical of the Communist charges leveled at Lilienthal. He described the former TVA head as the greatest individualist he had ever known. Barnard testified that when he once suggested that only a totalitarian regime could control the A-bomb, Lilienthal replied, 'If it means a totalitarian government, I want a bomb dropped on me and my family. I don't want to live under a totalitarian government.'

"Barnard's testimony was immediately challenged by Senator Kenneth McKellar, who is leading the fight against Lilienthal's confirmation. McKellar said that the Commission under Lilienthal could control the world with the bomb in its hand. Barnard points out that the Commission would be responsible to other government authority."

RR

February 17, 1947

#B-5606

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Another Republican, Vermont's Ralph Flanders, has come out against the appointment of David Lilienthal to head the federal Atomic Energy Commission."

* * *

"Chester Barnard of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company told the Senate committee on atomic energy this afternoon that this nation must obtain world agreement on atomic control or revert to totalitarian means in order to handle this extremely delicate matter. Mr. Barnard also highly endorsed Lilienthal's nomination to head the Atomic Energy Commission."

RR

February 17, 1947

#B-5616

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The David Lilienthal marathon has begun its fourth week on Capitol Hill. It still seems to be a toss up whether Lilienthal will get confirmed as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Testimony at the Senate hearings today was mostly in favor of the former TVA administrator. The president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company,

Charles Barnard, told the Senators that Lilienthal would be a first rate choice to head the Atomic Commission and that he is opposed to Communism and all other forms of totalitarianism. A catholic priest from Virginia also put in a good word for the President's appointment. Most of the brickbats at the hearing came as usual from Senator McKellar of Tennessee and he had a new supporter, Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont, who announced his opposition to Lilienthal because, says Flanders, quote: 'He lacks the scruples which the job requires,' whatever that means.

"Some of the atomic scientists themselves reentered the controversy tonight with an editorial in one of their publications. The atomic scientists of Chicago say that Lilienthal was misunderstood when he called the famous Smith report a breach of atomic security. The scientists declare that he was not criticizing them but the army's Manhattan project and its director Major General Groves—Groves, that is. The editorial points out that it's been difficult to stop minor leaks in atomic information since the report was published under the supervision of the army. The scientists say they are dumfounded by the sudden publicity given to industrial aspects of the bomb project. One of the experts, Professor Edward Kellar of the University of Chicago, adds the happy note that atomic bombs may not be the most dangerous weapons man can invent. Kellar says that new weapons of destruction will come as no less a surprise than the blinding flash over Hiroshima. He warns that it is unsound to direct our attention to the present day A-bombs since they were only first attempts and made in a hurry."

RR

February 19, 1947

#B-5688

Ralph Turner at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"For the second straight day members of the Senate Atomic Committee showed resentment over Senator Kenneth McKellar's tactics in the hearing on David E. Lilienthal's appointment. The Tennessee Democrat, who has been trying to block Lilienthal's confirmation as head of the Atomic Commission, was plugging away at a witness, Charles A. Thomas, an atom scientist. McKellar kept demanding to know why the United States should give away its secret and Thomas, who is a vice president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, kept telling him, 'We are not giving it away.' Finally when McKellar persisted in asking why we have to

share the atom secret, Republican Senator William Knowland of California said the Tennessean had asked the same question two or three times. Republican Chairman Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa said he would put it at six times and Hickenlooper suggested that it was time to call a halt. To quote Hickenlooper, 'We've brought a lot of witnesses from long distances,' he said. 'Some of them have pertinent testimony and some of them, I think, have been brought here at a complete waste of government money.'".

RR

February 19, 1947

#B-5681

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles) :

"And David Lilienthal garnered more support today in his battle to win confirmation as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Senator Hickenlooper, who is chairman of the Senate Atomic Energy Committee, today dismissed all charges by grayheaded Senator McKellar that Lilienthal winked at Communist activities while he headed the TVA. Hickenlooper said McKellar had failed completely to support his charges.

"And Senator Aiken of Vermont indicated today he's going to vote in favor of Lilienthal."

RR

February 21, 1947

#B-5676

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Well, the pendulum seems to be swinging back and forth in favor of and against David Lilienthal. Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts has given Lilienthal an outright pledge of support. He informed the Senate today he can find no foundation to charges that Lilienthal has Communist leanings. Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan has given Lilienthal what appears to be a kind of silent endorsement. He released without comment a strongly worded letter from Dr. Carl Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the letter, Compton warns that the scientists will quit the atomic program if the Lilienthal nomination is thrown out. Compton says he's very disgusted and disillusioned over the attacks on Lilienthal, and that many atomic scientists feel the same way.

"The fact that Vandenberg released the Compton letter is believed to be a strong indication that the Michigan senator is about ready to support Lilienthal.

"The Atomic Energy Committee has agreed to end its hearings next week. It served notice today on Senator McKellar of Tennessee that he has only until Wednesday to bring more witnesses against Lilienthal. After that, the matter will go to the Senate floor. In the meantime, McKellar claims the committee is choking him off without a full chance to prove his charge that Lilienthal has Communistic sympathies.

"And just a few moments ago, Chairman Robert Taft of the powerful Senate Republican Committee has announced that he is going to oppose Lilienthal's nomination on the grounds that the former TVA head is too soft towards Russia and Communism. Taft termed Lilienthal 'a typical power-hungry bureaucrat,' and he charged that he tolerated formation of a Communist cell while serving as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He said—and these are his words—'I would consider his confirmation a real threat to our national safety.'

"Well, Taft's statement splits the Senate Republican leadership wide open on the issue of Lilienthal; because, as we mentioned earlier, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan had given Lilienthal what appears to be a silent endorsement."

* * *

"The Senate Labor Committee had a stormy session today, with President Walter Reuther of the CIO Automobile Workers Union on the stand. Reuther tangled very sharply with several Republican senators after he had remarked that Congress should work for economic justice instead of punitive labor laws if it wants to end industrial strife. To Reuther's statement, Senator Robert Taft replied—to quote him—'You're arguing for socialism.' Then Reuther snapped that all he wants is for the free enterprise system to work. And, he added, it did not work in 1929."

RR

February 21, 1947

#B-5667

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Senator Taft has come out against David Lilienthal, but Senator Vandenberg, Harold Stassen and Professor Einstein have endorsed him."

* * *

"In Washington, two more big names lined up on the side of David Lilienthal tonight. Professor Albert Einstein said in a radio broadcast that the Senate's failure to confirm Lilienthal as head of the Atomic Energy Commission would create grave consequences in international politics. Einstein said that great damage has already been caused by the drawn out Senate wrangle. He declared that the attitude of the United States since the end of the war has caused anxiety and distrust everywhere overseas, and that the nomination of Lilienthal has brought about some easing of this situation since the world has confidence in him.

"Another to climb on the bandwagon tonight is Harold Stassen. He told reporters that he will support Lilienthal on the basis of the evidence he has already heard and he predicts that his nomination will be confirmed despite the powerful opposition. That opposition also received some powerful backing today with the announcement of Senator Taft that he will vote against the former TVA chairman. Here's what Taft said: 'No man as muddled in his thinking on questions of international power should be placed in charge of our atom bomb policy. I would consider the confirmation of David Lilienthal as a real threat to our national safety.' And the Ohio Senator charged that Lilienthal is too soft towards Russia and Communism. He said he tolerated the formation of a Communist cell while chairman of the TVA. Taft further called him a typical, power hungry bureaucrat. Hm.

"Earlier today another GOP bigwig, Senator Vandenberg, had thrown his support behind the nomination, though in not so forthright a manner. Vandenberg indicated he would vote for Lilienthal by releasing a letter from Dr. Carl Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of the principal developers of the atomic bomb. Compton said he was disillusioned and disgusted among other things over the attacks on Lilienthal's loyalty and warned that further delays in confirming the atomic commissioners would be a serious blow to our future atomic program. Support for Lilienthal also came from Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

"The Atomic Energy Committee, meanwhile, has agreed to end its hearings next week. Witnesses will only be called until Wednesday. After that, the matter goes to the Senate floor. Senator McKellar claims the committee is choking him off without a full chance to prove that Lilienthal has Communist sympathies. After all, he's only had four weeks now."

RR

February 24, 1947

#B-5877

Sid Fuller, Broadway News at 6:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Now to Washington. In a sensational new development in the David Lilienthal hearings, a Senate committee announces that it is considering perjury action against a witness who testified that Communist activities went on under Lilienthal's nose in the Tennessee Valley Authority. The witness is Robert Barker, a former investigator for the House un-American Activities Committee. Barker has claimed that in 1940, he uncovered written evidence of widespread Communist activity in TVA. Later testimony conflicting with Barker's statement has resulted in the new turn.

"Committee chairman Bourke Hickenlooper says the members of the Senate group have decided to review Barker's testimony before determining whether to bring formal perjury charges against him. In addition, Barker may be recalled to explain discrepancies in his testimony. Hickenlooper says that in spite of the possible perjury developments, he opposes holding up the hearings on Lilienthal's fitness to serve as chairman of the civilian Atomic Energy Commission, and it's hoped that the committee can act on the appointment by Saturday.

"Lilienthal himself is slated to take the stand again to answer charges that he has been too soft toward Communism. Last week, Barker told the committee that in a raid on a Communist Party headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, he had seized a letter supposedly written by Henry C. Hart, TVA employee, boasting of Communist successes in TVA. Hart denies having written such a letter. Barker says the letter was photostated for the files of the House un-American Activities Committee and then returned to the Communist Party office. One copy, he said, was given to Martin Dies, who was then the chairman of the committee. The letter first was made public in 1943, when a copy was printed in the Knoxville Journal. Barker told the senators he had not given the newspaper its information, but today Alfred Friendly, a reporter for the Washington Post, testified that he had received direct information that Barker did give the Knoxville Journal a mimeographed copy of the letter. So there we are. The letter and Barker's testimony have provided the main support for Senator Kenneth McKellar's charges that Lilienthal tolerated Communists in TVA. Chair-

man Hickenlooper says also that Dies may be called to testify in relation to the letter.

"Meanwhile, the Justice Department denies the report that it had conducted a formal investigation of Lilienthal or the other appointed members of the atomic commission. A department spokesman points out that no request has ever been received, and consequently, there was no occasion to investigate."

RR

February 24, 1947

#B-5886

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

Giving the headlines at the beginning of the show, Lyon said:

"There are new developments in the committee hearings on David Lilienthal. . . ."

* * *

"Last week, Robert Barker, the key witness in the review of the appointment of David Lilienthal to be chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, testified that Communist activities went on under Lilienthal's nose when the latter was head of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the TVA. Today the Senate committee reviewing Lilienthal's appointment hinted that perjury proceedings may be started against Barker. A review of Barker's testimony will be made first, however, to determine if there is sufficient evidence to sustain the charge of perjury.

"Barker had testified that a raid on Communist headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, had netted a letter, allegedly signed by Henry Hart, Junior, a former TVA employee. Barker said the letter boasted of Communist successes in the TVA. Hart has denied writing the letter. Now, that letter and Barker's testimony were the main props of Senator McKellar's charges that Lilienthal tolerated Communism in the TVA.

"Senator Hickenlooper, the man who heads the Senate committee, said this afternoon that Barker may be called again to explain in full his testimony. In the meantime, the Department of Justice has denied it ever conducted an investigation into Lilienthal's loyalty.

"The committee hearings now enter their fifth week, and Senator Hickenlooper hopes his group will be able to act on Lilienthal's appointment by this coming Saturday."

RR

February 25, 1947

#B-5816

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"And also in Washington today, a former Tennessee Valley Authority typist, Mrs. Muriel Williams, has testified that David Lilienthal had not tolerated Communists in the TVA. Mrs. Williams informed the Senate Atomic committee that the former TVA chief could not tolerate such activity, inasmuch as he did not know it was going on. The former TVA typist said she has been a member of the Communist Party from 1937 to 1939, but that Lilienthal had known nothing about it. Mrs. Williams told the senators she regarded her past membership in the Communist Party as what she called 'an error of judgment, of the gravest kind.'"

RR

February 26, 1947

#B-6033

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The Lilienthal hearings apparently ended today, and they bowed out like any good vaudeville acts should—with laughs. First, there was some more testimony in favor of the former TVA chairman. Supporters today included William Batt, one-time vice chairman of the War Production Board; Owen Young, former head of General Electric; former Wisconsin Governor Philip LaFollette; and another group of atomic scientists.

"Then came Senator McKellar's final witness, a seventy-five-year-old farmer from Knox county, Tennessee. Cheerful old J. S. Remine—or Reminey, or whatever you like—entertained the Atomic Energy Committee for nearly an hour with his version of Communist goings-on in the Tennessee Valley. At no point was the TVA or Lilienthal mentioned, but it was a good story anyhow. Said the old-timer, (Hemingway spoke in a cackling voice) 'Well, there was a place, Reed's Roost, where they have bushels of mail baskets. And these here Communists had a platform back in the woods where they held parties, you see. And we'd go out to Reed's Roost and watch 'em at sundown. We heard 'em talkin' about controllin' production.'

"Senator McKellar asked Reminey—or Remine—for his definition of Communism. And he said, 'Heh, heh, heh. I don't exactly know. But I know I'm not one, and a lot of

CC Date: 3-3-47 Record: #6219
Program: News—Norman Nesbit Time: 6:00 PM

Senator Kenneth McKeller has charged that Lillienthal accepted money from a private firm while serving on the Wisconsin Public Service Commission in 1931. Today Lillienthal testified that the payments referred to had been earned before he joined the State Commission and were approved by the then Governor Philip During the tension Lillienthal repeatedly clashed with Senator McKeller and at one point said to the Committee—"I am not here as an applicant for the job, but out of respect for the constitutional authority of the Senate to confirm appointment. It will by no means break my heart if the Senate gives me an honorable discharge.

CC Date: 3-3-47 Record: #6133
Program: News A Time: 4:00 PM

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sixteen years ago. The voting state . . . Senator G. Clark of Indiana said he was going to vote against the man while Senator Hall said he would vote for him, Lilienthal.

CC

Date: 3-3-47

Record: #6229

Program: News

Time: 2:00 PM

Two powerful republicans in the Senate Atomic Committee today showed their resentment against Senator McKeller's continuing harassment of David Lilienthal. They revealed themselves in this manner: Lilienthal, who is up for confirmation as Chairman of the Atomic Commission was on the stand denying the Tennessee Senator's accusations that he violated the Wisconsin law by taking pay from a Chicago firm while he was a Public Service Commissioner in Wisconsin. Lilienthal showed the committee a contract which he said proved that he did not receive any outside pay. But McKeller pursued him with an involved question which took him ten minutes to speak. Whereupon, Chairman Burt Hickenlooper of Iowa interrupted to say that no man could answer the query. And while McKeller was questioning Lilienthal, Republican Senator Arthur Vandenburg of Michigan turned to his colleague and said "This is outrageous!" But McKeller was not to be denied. He kept after Lilienthal with questions concerning research in Atomic Energy development by the University of Chicago and other colleges. But before the witness could answer, Hickenlooper cautioned him against revealing anything which might endanger or even affect the program. When McKeller insisted upon knowing how much the government, the arrangement rather, was going to cost the government, the Iowa Senator clamped down. He said the committee takes responsibility for not permitting him to state such details at this moment. Lilienthal's opposition, however, won another vote today. Republican Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana said he was against Lilienthal because he was a New Dealer, but Republican Senator Joseph Val said he would vote for Lilienthal.

CC

Date: 3-4-47

Record: #6234

Program: News

Time: 2:00 PM

In the Senate Atomic Energy Committee, that group wound up today more than five weeks of public hearings on

the nomination of David E. Lilienthal. Senator McKeller was given one last crack at him, but for the second time in two days the Committee squelched his questioning on the grounds that it might endanger national security. The Committee may vote on Lilienthal's confirmation tomorrow but although McKeller says he hopes it will be defeated, he's not making any predictions.

CC

Date: 3-4-47

Record: #6128

Program: News A

Time: 4:00 PM

Well, the Senate hearings on the appointment of David Lilienthal the head of the Atomic Energy Commission, ended this afternoon. For the third time, Mr. Lilienthal a hearing to face a fifty-five minute cross-examination by his old political enemy, Senator McKeller of Tennessee. Once during the questioning McKeller asked Lilienthal if his publicity committee was responsible for the unprecedented amount of mail being received in Washington in his behalf. Lilienthal responded that he has no publicity committee but that he himself has received a lot of mail from people who seem to be very indignant about the entire business. McKeller quickly changed the subject. Later, when the hearing was ended, McKeller was asked if he believed the Senate would confirm Lilienthal's nomination. "I don't believe so" said the Senator. Unofficial polls, by the way, indicate Lilienthal could win by a margin of ten to fifteen votes. The Senate Committee should vote tomorrow that full senate debate will get underway next week.

CC

Date: 3-10-47

Record: #6606

Program: News

Time: 2:00 PM

In Washington, after five long weeks of putting him under the microscope, the Senate Atomic Committee finally took a vote today on David Lilienthal. He won eight to one. The only committee member who wanted to bar Lilienthal from becoming Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission was John Bricker, the Ohio Republican, explaining he didn't like the radicals who hung around Lilienthal. But Republican Senator Burt Hickenlooper, the Committee Chairman, issued a statement that nowhere could he see any red fringe around the nominee. But this is not the end for Lilienthal and the

CC Date: 3-10-47 Record: #6581
Program: Norman Nesbitt Time: 6:00 PM

CC Date: 3-10-47 Record: #6600
Program: News Time: 4:00 PM

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ter. Robert Taft, who says he'll fight Lilienthal's nomination and Arthur Vandenburg, who today voted for confirmation. Well the senate will probably get to work on the case about Wednesday. The lone dissenter in the Committee's approval today was Senator Bricker of Ohio. Taft is not a member of the Committee.

RR

March 31, 1947

#B-7246

Norman Nesbitt, at 6:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The fight over confirmation of David Lilienthal as head of the Atomic Energy Commission was resumed in the Senate today with Senator William Knowland of California urging his colleagues to confirm the Lilienthal nomination. Just before Knowland's statement, Ohio Senator John W. Bricker proposed to send the Atomic Commission nominations back to committee while the FBI checks the fitness of all the nominees."

RR

April 3, 1947

#B-7425

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The Senate has refused to return the nomination of David Lilienthal to the Senate committee for further investigation."

* * *

"David Lilienthal, the central figure in a bitter Senate fight, today faced the first Senate test vote on his hotly disputed nomination to head the Atomic Energy Commission. Just about an hour and a half ago the Senate voted on whether to send the nomination back to committee pending an investigation by the FBI. The vote was 52 to 38 not to shelve the appointment. The decision by the Senate is regarded as a major victory for Lilienthal.

"Immediately after voting, under an agreement between Lilienthal's supporters and opponents, the Senate went into recess for the Easter weekend. There are tonight indications that the Senate will vote on Lilienthal's nomination Monday or Tuesday . . . (A few words were lost here due to mechanical difficulties) . . . was made by Ohio Senator Bricker, who also failed to recommit the names of four other Atomic Commission appointees."

RR

April 3, 1947

#B-7419

Norman Nesbitt at 6:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"On Washington's Capitol Hill the long awaited show-down on David Lilienthal's nomination as head of the Atomic Energy Commission came this afternoon, and the former TVA chief appears to have won a major victory with the Senate refusing to shelve his appointment as proposed while the FBI investigated his activities. Senator John W. Bricker had proposed that the nomination be sent back to committee along with the names of the other four men named to the atomic committee. The roll call vote that preceded the motion was 52 to 38."

RR

April 9, 1947

#B-7737

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of David Lilienthal to head the Atomic Energy Commission."

* * *

"Weeks of bitter controversy ended this afternoon when the Senate approved the appointment of David Lilienthal to head the Atomic Energy Commission. The vote was 50 to 31 and besides being a personal victory for the 47-year-old Lilienthal it was also a victory for President Truman who had refused to withdraw the former TVA chief's nomination. The galleries in the Senate applauded when, after a voice vote, Senator Vandenberg announced the results and then in rapid order approval was given to the other nominees. Twenty Republicans and 30 Democrats voted for Lilienthal. Twenty-six Republicans and five Democrats voted against him.

"Gratified, Lilienthal immediately issued this statement which we quote: 'The important thing now is to get on with the job. It is an urgent job. It demands for success the whole-hearted team work of the entire American people of science, of industry, the armed forces and the government.'"

RR

April 9, 1947

#B-7550

Norman Nesbitt at 6:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Over in the Senate the nomination of David Lilienthal to head the Atomic Energy Commission was approved today

after weeks of bitter controversy. The vote's considered a major triumph for President Truman who had flatly refused to listen to the demands of many Republicans and some Democrats that the nomination be withdrawn. The four other commission members, in addition to Lilienthal, were also confirmed."

RR

April 9, 1947

#B-7546

Eddie Lyon substituting for Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Over in the Senate today the David Lilienthal appointment finally came up for a vote this afternoon and he was approved on a roll call 50 to 31. The long weeks of bitter fighting in committee and on the Senate floor ended in the approval of the former TVA chairman and the five others appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission. The vote today was really an anti-climax because, if you'll recall, last Thursday the Senate indicated that it would approve Lilienthal when it refused to delay confirmation while the FBI investigated all the atomic commissioners.

"Vermont Senator Flanders made a futile last minute effort to block the nomination but aside from that there was little of the fireworks that popped before last week's test vote. Senators Vandenberg and Taft did bring their fight over the nomination into the open today. Taft again accused Lilienthal of being too soft toward Communism and Vandenberg replied that he'd heard no single word of testimony to support that charge.

"Well, David Lilienthal will now be allowed to remain at his desk and continue to draw \$17,500 a year as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. The other commissioners receive \$15,000 each for managing almost every phase of this country's atomic development."

DEMOCRATS

RR

September 22, 1946

#A or B-480

Bob Adams at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"President Truman has appointed as Secretary of Commerce a man who sees eye to eye with him on foreign policy. Mr. Truman suddenly announced his appointment tonight of W. Averell Harriman, our ambassador to London, to succeed Henry Wallace who was ousted last week. It is significant that Wallace was fired after conflict with Secretary of State Byrnes over American foreign policy, while Harriman now is a member of the delegation at the Paris peace conference. Government circles are speculating tonight that Byrnes, whose adamant position on foreign policy forced Wallace out of office, may have urged Harriman's appointment to the president. A state department spokesman says the 54-year-old Harriman probably will remain in Paris until the work of the commission on which he is serving is completed. However, the White House said that Harriman would return to the United States shortly. Harriman, still dark and handsome at 54, is one of the nation's leading business executives as well as a top-drawer diplomat. He once was president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Incidentally, Harriman is a resident of Harriman, New York. The multimillionaire Harriman began his government career during the late President Roosevelt's third term, when he became number two man on the NRA under General Hugh Johnson. Harriman later served as a member of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council. He progressed from there to leading positions in the office of production management and lend-lease administration. Then Mr. Roosevelt appointed him to this country's most delicate diplomatic post, American ambassador to Russia. Harriman brings to the cabinet a background sharply in contrast to that of the ousted Wallace. The silver-spooned son of one of the leading railroad and banking tycoons of the 19th century, Harriman attended Groton (?) and Yale. At 23 he was vice president of the Union Pacific Railroad, one of his father's many holdings. From there he went on to establish an international banking agency with his brother. Harriman now is a partner in a Wall Street brokerage firm and Chairman of the Board of four railroads. Industry probably will look upon him as the man to fill its long standing demand

for an experienced businessman in the Commerce post. Hariman's appointment is an interim one which must be confirmed by the Senate when Congress reconvenes on January 3. The presidential choice caught the capital by surprise. It was indicated last week that the post would go to Governor Kerr of Oklahoma or to Alfred Spindler (?), Under Secretary of Commerce."

RR

October 7, 1946

#A or B-570

Norman Nesbitt, Three Pages for Today, at 12:15 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Well, as we all know four weeks of campaigning remain before the 1946 elections decide the political complexion of the next Congress. At this stage of the game, the issues are as sharply defined as they ever will be. From the viewpoint of an impartial observer, here's how they shape up. Both the Democrats and the Republicans are basing their main appeals to the voters not so much on what they themselves would do but on what their opponents would do. Beware of the other guy they tell us voters. Elect us to office because the other candidate will do you wrong.

"First the Democratic national leaders explained their appeal this way. To elect a Republican Congress would be to turn the clock back—turn it back to the 12 years which preceded the inauguration of the New Deal in 1932 and to wipe out the social gains which the Democrats pushed through in the past 14 years. The campaign keynote sounded by Democratic national committeeman chairman Hannegan is hold the line against reaction. Now on the other hand the Republican national leaders back up their appeal with this explanation. A Democratic victory will mean a PAC Pendergast Congress. It will be voting to entrust the destinies of the nation during two critical years to a Congress dominated by radicals and by corrupt city politicians. It will mean more controls, more confusion, more corruption and more Communism in Washington. And the keynote put forward by the Republican National Committee Chairman Reece is no left turn. Of course, as you've already observed this is all on the negative side and whether the voters will respond in large numbers to any such appeals is bringing gray hairs to the temples of the campaign workers, for every survey so far indicates the voters just aren't getting stirred up over the

campaign. Registration expectations are at low levels. Attendance at rallies has been very slim. Private polls have shown a startling lack of interest to the national election appeals."

RR

November 2, 1946

#B-1750

Vance Graham at 8:00 A.M., Broadway News, over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Government negotiations with United Mine Workers have recessed until Monday. Results of yesterday's opening session are being kept secret, but no significant developments are expected until Interior Secretary J. A. Krug returns to Washington late next week. Krug is on a western tour, and his absence is believed to be responsible for John L. Lewis' failure to attend the opening session."

* * *

"Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug has called for a united front in California to continue development of the Central Valley Project in a speech made at Redding. The Secretary contends that three hundred and fifty million dollars worth of power is going to waste annually at Shasta Dam, because of obstructions created by people within the state of California."

* * *

"Apparently confident that the voters will follow the trends of the polls, the Republican leaders have been singularly quiet in the past couple of days. However, the Democrats, fighting one of their toughest battles in more than a quarter of a decade, are keeping their campaign guns booming. Last night Democratic leaders of both the House and the Senate took the stump to urge Democratic victories. Speaker Sam Rayburn addressed a rally at President Truman's home town in Independence, Missouri. And Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley made a radio address. Tomorrow Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt will speak in behalf of Democratic candidates in a radio address. Henry Wallace, thumping for Democratic candidates last night in Chicago, said if the United States really wants peace it will accept the Russian challenge for world disarmament."

RR

February 6, 1947

#B-5218

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The Democratic Party came out this afternoon with that long-awaited announcement of who will head the Democratic ticket in 1948. The announcement was made by the national chairman of the party, Robert E. Hannegan, who said, and we quote him here: 'We are ready to call upon our President to seek another White House term in 1948.'

"Mr. Truman himself has remained silent. He can have the nomination if he wants it. Otherwise, his term in office expires on January third, 1949.

"Before making the statement, Hannegan conferred with President Truman, but it is not known if Mr. Truman knew in advance of the announcement. The usual 'No comment' was heard when reporters questioned Charles Ross, the Press Secretary, on that very point.

"If Mr. Truman replied in the affirmative to Bob Hannegan's proposal, then the Democrats, who've been letting the Republicans do most of the talking about presidential politics, will be set. As for the GOP, it's expected the announcement of that party's choice will be made February 12, during a series of Lincoln Day dinners."

RR

February 6, 1947

#B-5227

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The Democrats have thrown President Truman's hat in the ring for 1948."

* * *

"Just a few hours ago Robert Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, formally announced that the Democrats are going to ask President Truman to run for another term in the White House. It was quite a surprise announcement. Not even Mr. Truman knew it in advance and the White House says he was not consulted in any way. It was the first statement from the Democrats on the 1948 election. Here are Hannegan's words, 'We are ready to call upon our President again as the man who has proved himself fit for the job. The people of America have learned that Harry Truman wears well.'"

CC

Date: 3-12-47

#6350

Program: News

Time 2:00 PM

Democratic State Headquarters accused Republican leaders of trying to win the 1948 election with talk about Communism, and offered to pay \$500 dollars to any Republican leader who would give information leading to conviction of any reds in Ohio who are planning to overthrow the government.

RR

March 30, 1947

#B-7095

Howard Flynn at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Tonight's the eve of the British withdrawal from Greece and tonight finds a host of voices speaking of what America should do about it. The prescriptions range all the way from doing nothing to advocating a Big Three get-together.

"The recommendation for a Truman-Atlee-Stalin huddle comes from Florida's Senator Claude Pepper. Pepper says nothing less than a Big Three Conference would cure the world's ills.

"Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin offers another idea. He favors a democratic United States of Europe excluding Russia and her Satellite states. Wiley explains that he offers this recommendation in light of President Truman's proposed loan to Greece and Turkey. Wiley says, we quote: 'It's a farce to expect Russia to cooperate with the democracies.' End of quote.

"The Truman program got a vote of approval tonight from the newly formed Americans for Democratic Action, an anti-communist liberal group headed by former housing boss Wilson W. Wyatt.

"The ADA urges, however, that immediate steps be taken to strengthen the United Nations to meet future international crises."

RR

April 10, 1947

#B-7661

Eddie Lyon, at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

Mr. Lyon had reported that Senator Taft had thrown his support behind the President's program to discourage Communism in the Middle East.

"Taft revealed his stand following a strong debate between Senator Connally of Texas and Senator Pepper of Florida. The Texan denounced Russia as an aggressor state and he called for American action to stop Russia in what he called 'her mad march toward world domination'. Senator Pepper retorted that America is waging an undeclared war against the Soviet and that we have abandoned the principles of the late President Roosevelt."

RR

April 17, 1947

#B-8080

Frank Hemingway, at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"In New York tonight the Democrats had another one of their Jefferson Day dinners. At this gathering Senator Tom Connally became the first party leader to flatly say that President Truman will be a candidate for re-election. Connally declared that the president will lead his party in 1948, and he predicted that he would be elected for a second term. The Texas Democrat also took occasion to swipe at the Republicans, charging them with failure to make good their 1946 campaign promises. Another to land (?) the president at tonight's dinner was Commerce Secretary Averill Harriman, who said Mr. Truman had won great stature in recent months for his statesmanship both in domestic and foreign matters."

RR

May 12, 1947

#B-9055

Clete Roberts, at 9:15 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"In the resignation today of Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, we may have another demonstration of one of the greatest weaknesses of the American plan for hiring and paying government executives. Acheson, as you know, has been the number-one man in the state department, next to Secretary of State Marshall. An indication of his executive ability is provided by the fact that Marshall has delegated to Acheson more authority than any undersecretary has ever held. While Marshall was working his way through the weary weeks of the Moscow conference, Acheson was in full charge of the state department. He took on successfully the important and extremely difficult job of working with

Congressional leaders to win passage of the Greco-Turkish aid program. Also, he helped prepare the first United States atomic energy plan in connection with Chairman David Lilienthal of the Atomic Energy Commission. And now, we are losing a man who has been handling such all-important work—simply because he cannot afford to continue working for an employer who will not pay him a salary commensurate with his needs and ability to earn.

“Dean Acheson is going back into his private law practice for one reason: he feels he has spent enough time working as a public servant for what, to a man of his caliber, amounts to less than a living wage. He is going out to make some money, just as you and I would do. We, the people of the United States, are the losers. Acheson is just one more of a long string of high-caliber public servants who have been lost to the government for the same reason.

“It is ironic that while hardly blinking twice at spending billions upon our domestic and international commitments, our penny-pinching holders of the national purse strings simply will not spend the money to get the best men available to see that the spending of these billions is done intelligently. President Truman, it is apparent, is keenly aware of this lamentable fault of our American government system. And today Mr. Truman said he had no choice but to accept the resignation with deep regret. And he continued:

“‘I cannot again ask you to put aside your desire to return to private life, realizing that all these deferrals have meant great financial sacrifice. I appreciate all the more your magnanimous action in standing at your post another six months. You have been the type of public servant whose withdrawal from public life at any time would be a loss to the nation. These have been assets on which we could rely, and we will miss them in time to come.’”

Mr. Truman refers, of course, to the fact that Acheson had desired to resign six months ago, but was prevailed upon to extend his service through the period of the Moscow conference. Acheson will be succeeded by Robert A. Lovett, who is a New York banker, and served during the war as Assistant Secretary of War for Air.”

WALLACE

RR

November 18, 1946

#B-2112

Frank Hemingway, at 12:00 noon over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Well, the man who stirred up perhaps the biggest controversy in this country of 1946 was heard from again today. Henry Wallace, former Vice-president and Secretary of Commerce, spoke in New York at a luncheon given in his honor by the New Republic magazine. That's the liberal weekly that Wallace will edit beginning next month. Wallace told the newspaper and magazine editors that attended the luncheon that two things were proved to him during his recent campaign tour across the country. He said the people are greatly confused, and they are crying for leadership.

"Wallace said that everywhere he went—in Los Angeles, in Seattle, in Minneapolis, in Chicago, in New York—thousands of people turned out to listen. And they cheered when he said that he stands fast on every word he has said about peace with Russia. In a caustic attack on the Republican party, Wallace said that the recent election should cause the whole world to look on the United States as a center of reaction. He said—and we use his words—quote: 'The Republican reactionaries are all ready to repeat their mistakes of the twenties. These mistakes will be of such a threatening nature that I shall continually be warning the American people of the trouble to come. But nothing can prevent this trouble as long as the Republicans are in power.' End quote."

RR

December 26, 1946

#A or #B 3185

Frank Hemingway at 12:00 Noon over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"A former Secretary of Commerce Wallace says he believes labor should get a cost of living bonus. He adds in an editorial in the current 'New Republic' that the bonus should be added to a guaranteed minimum wage where possible."

CC

Date: 3-13-47

Record: #6513

Program: News—B

Time: 4:00 PM

And in New York, Former Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace in what he called a reply to President Truman's

message to Congress, said tonight that it was in effect a proposal for America to police Russia's every border.

CC Date: 3-13-47 Record: #6519
 Program: Norman Nesbit Time: 6:00 PM

The present Greek government was a target in Henry Wallace's blast against the Truman program. Wallace declared that before leaving for Moscow, Secretary of State Marshall had condemned aspects of the present Greek Government and had called for reforms as the condition for American aid. Wallace charged flatly that the President's proposal is not in line with Marshall's recommendation. In fact, remember this is Mr. Wallace, Mr. Truman has undermined Marshall's mission at the Moscow conference. The former cabinet minister who resigned in protest Mr. Truman's foreign policy charged also that the Truman policy will actually spread Communism in Europe and Asia. He adds that he is in favor of a loan to Greece for economic reconstruction. But says, we are quoting, Mr. Truman's plan is a military subsidy with the Greek government.

RR April 11, 1947 #B-7697

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles):

"Henry Wallace calls President Truman's new foreign policy a one way road to war."

* * *

"The Senate today received a new amendment to the Greek Turkish aid bill. Republican Senator Baldwin of Connecticut suggested that the President's anti-Communism program in the Mediterranean be called a move toward national security and as such might be paid for out of the military budget. Baldwin would give the program more than a billion dollars from the Army-Navy budget of 1948.

"Today's debate developed into a row in the ranks of the Democratic party over statements made by Henry Wallace. Wallace, who is now making a series of speeches in Europe, told a London meeting that President Truman's new foreign policy is leading the world down a one way road to war.

"Senator Lucas, the Democratic whip, said that Wallace's criticism is unfortunate and completely out of step with American opinion. Lucas said that it should be thoroughly understood throughout the world that Wallace in no way represents the U. S. government. Mississippi's Eastland said Wallace was not serving the best interest of his country and charged that he was trying to induce Britain to desert the United States in the present crisis. Senators Taylor and Pepper strongly defended the former Commerce Secretary and said they agreed with his position."

RR

April 17, 1947

#B-8090

Eddie Lyon, at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Henry Wallace left London today for Scandinavia and there he'll continue to preach tolerance for Russia and denounce the American foreign policy before the people of Norway and Sweden. Just before he left he said that criticism in the United States would not keep him from stating his opposition."

RR

April 18, 1947

#B-8014

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Henry Wallace is planning a United States speaking tour after he finishes talking to Scandinavia and France."

* * *

"The latest word in the Henry Wallace battle comes from Stockholm where tonight the former Vice President answered the charges of Winston Churchill. Churchill had accused Wallace of consorting with the Communist minority but lacking the courage to admit it. He coined the already famous phrase that Wallace forgathered with cryptic Communists. Replied Wallace, 'I understand the great British leader, to whom we all owe gratitude, has honored me with the term crypto-Communist. It suggests I am maneuvering against world peace. I refuse to be disturbed. Peace can never be served by name calling or hatred. Hatred sunders people but love encompasses.'

"In a previous speech in Stockholm today Wallace had charged that the people of both Russia and the United States

were being enflamed by propaganda. In contrast to his British talks, he criticized the Soviet Union about as much for the state of the world as he did his own country. Wallace announced that he will make a coast to coast speaking tour of the United States as soon as he finishes in Scandinavia and in France."

RR

April 19, 1947

#B-8003

Norman Nesbitt, at 8:00 A.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Former Vice President Henry Wallace left for Oslo, Norway, today from Stockholm after a 36 hour stay. Meanwhile, former Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota replaced Wallace in the headlines in Stockholm, Sweden. The two did not meet. However, the possibility remains, according to our Associated Press report, that they might meet in Oslo where Stassen is going tomorrow. Wallace's short visit to Sweden evoked much publicity but little editorial comment in the Swedish newspapers, for as in the speeches in England, in Sweden, Wallace has called for, we quote: 'Peace and understanding with Russia'."

RR

April 22, 1947

#B-8208

Eddie Lyon, at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"This afternoon, even as the Senate was passing the momentous Truman Bill, one of its enemies, Henry Wallace, was speaking in France. He urged the United States to commence world reconstruction on priorities fixed by the United Nations. The former Vice President also urged an immediate loan by Uncle Sam to Russia to help the Soviet repair war-ravaged production machinery."

RR

April 28, 1947

#B-8523

Frank Hemingway, at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Three prominent Americans just returned from Europe gave their views tonight on American foreign policy and the outlook for world peace. Secretary of State Marshall reported to the nation on the results of the Moscow Foreign

Ministers Conference. Henry Wallace held his first formal news conference since he returned from Europe and began setting off on a country-wide speaking tour. Harold Stassen had a few words to say about his visit to 16 countries when he stepped off a plane at LaGuardia Field, New York."

* * *

"In Washington tonight former Vice President Henry Wallace carried on the campaign against American foreign policy. Wallace defended his rights to speak out against the administration's views as long as the United States is not at war. He repeated his belief that the way to maintain world peace was to send plows and tractors, not munitions, overseas. Wallace said he had no personal ambition for public office unless he could accomplish something for world peace by becoming a candidate. In that event, he said, he would run hard as he could. Wallace told reporters he hopes the Democratic party will become the liberal party but that if not some changes will have to be made."

RR

April 30, 1947

#B-8412

Frank Hemingway, Eight Bell News, at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Henry Wallace made a radio report on his recent trip to western Europe and Scandinavia. Wallace charged again that Mr. Truman's foreign policy is leading to a divided world. He said, quote: 'A world sharply divided into two parts—a world threatened by war. I blame Russia, Britain, America and all the nations for this condition. And America today is helping to force the position instead of working for peace.' Wallace denied that he aroused Europe against America in his recent speaking tour. Rather, he's been searching for the one basis on which a progressive Europe can cooperate with America. This basis, he said, was a strong United Nations."

RR

May 12, 1947

#B-9040

Frank Hemingway, at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Henry Wallace, speaking in Minneapolis tonight, again dealt harshly with the (voice fades momentarily) aid bill. He also offered what he said was a constructive world program. And he touched slightly on domestic issues. He said, quote:

'The time has come to nationalize the coal industry under some type of coal authority. We cannot solve our domestic economic problems,' Wallace said, 'by pushing our—or punishing our free labor movement.' Then he stated that there must be equality in bargaining power.

"His program for the world is a plan to use the United Nations to prepare for the development and reconstruction of all devastated and backward areas. Under his program, the funds of the International Bank should be trebled, and he advocated that a large loan should be made available to Russia to prevent her from making what he called a "cancerous plague spot" out of Germany.

"In criticizing the Greek loan, Wallace said, and I quote: 'The Truman Doctrine is evil because it bypasses the United Nations, strengthens the hands of reactionaries all over the world, and because it greatly increases the percentage of human effort going into military purposes.'

"Wallace predicted that if the Truman policy is applied in France, Italy and England, as well as in every country bordering on Russia, the result will be depression, universal chaos and finally, revolution and war."

RR

May 22, 1947

#B-9400

Frank Hemingway, at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Henry Wallace said today that he believes Harold Stassen has a chance to win the Republican nomination for president because he's come part way over to the Wallace world program. Wallace told a large group of students at the University of California that he was surprised and pleased that Stassen has gone along with him as far as he dared. But of Stassen's program to spend ten per cent of America's production, goods, and services to build up living standards around the world, Wallace said: 'I don't think it would work, because this country—and not the United Nations—would administer the program.'"

RR

May 29, 1947

#B-9841

Frank Hemingway, Eight Bell News at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"In Denver today, Henry Wallace had some harsh words to say about his old rivals, the Republicans. The former vice

president said the Republicans, and these are his words, 'simply cannot be trusted with national affairs. Moreover,' Wallace said, 'the GOP probably will destroy itself within the next 30 or 40 years.'"

RR

May 30, 1947

#B-9792

Norman Nesbitt at 6:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"In a speech at Bismarck, North Dakota, Henry Wallace made news by threatening today to leave the Democratic Party in 1948 if it showed signs of, quote, 'remaining a war party'."

CC

Date: 6-5-47

Record: #117

Program: News—Frank Hemingway

Time: 8:00 PM

Henry Wallace tonight carried his nation-wide barnstorming tour to the Southeastern part of the country. In his speech at Raleigh, North Carolina he said Russia and the United States will never have a firm understanding until, and these are his words: "American capitalism demonstrates its ability to get along without violent depression."

Wallace said that at the same time, Soviet communism must demonstrate its ability to furnish the basic freedom. Earlier at a news conference today, Wallace said he would not support President Truman for re-election. But he also can't see himself supporting a Republican in 1948.

CC

Date: June 7, 1947

Record: #143

Program: News—Norman Nesbit

Time: 8:00 AM

Down in Montgomery, Alabama, Henry A. Wallace asserted this morning that the Soviet Coup in Hungary described as an outrage by President Truman was similar to British action in Greece. Wallace's comments on the new political setup in Hungary indicated a wider break between the former Vice President and the late President Roosevelt and Mr. Truman. Wallace is expected to visit Governor James Folsom, who supported him for the Vice Presidential nomination won by Mr. Truman.

CC Date: 6-16-47 Record: #386
 Program: News—Norman Nesbit—C Time: 6:00 PM

And strictly about politics, Henry Wallace has issued his first clear cut threat to lead a third party movement. The former Vice-President issued the threat tonight in an address in Washington which wound up his barn-storming campaign against President Truman's foreign policy.

Wallace in his speech in Washington warned there would be a third party next year if, as he put it, the Truman administration continues to abandon the principles of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and persists in its anti-Russian course, which of course is still quoting him. The former Commerce Secretary proposed that Mr. Truman and Russian Premier Stalin meet in Berlin to settle all their differences and head off a third world war.

Wallace spoke at a big outdoor rally in the government operated Watergate Amphitheatre in Washington which is just adjacent to the Lincoln Memorial.

CC Date: 6-17-47 Record: #438
 Program: News—Norman Nesbitt Time: 6:00 PM

Robert W. Kenney the former State Attorney General says here in Los Angeles, what he calls the peoples movement, to win the Democratic Presidential nomination for Henry Wallace, will be launched at a Fresno rally on the 19th of July.

RR July 11, 1947 #C-1841

Frank Hemingway, Eight Bell News at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Former State Attorney General Robert Kenny revealed today that he wants to turn the leadership of the California Wallace-for-President campaign over to James Roosevelt, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. Kenny says he will make the proposal to a conference of Wallace supporters in Fresno next week. Kenny said: 'It will be a great opportunity for Roosevelt to put himself at the head of the Progressive movement in the West.' Mr. Roosevelt did not comment."

THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

RR

February 4, 1947

#B-5098

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Labor made news today in Washington and elsewhere. Highlighted was a Senator Robert Taft statement that Congress may study industrial profit-sharing and bonus plans as a means of not only increasing production but of assuring peace in the ranks of labor. Mr. Taft made the statement after B. E. Hutchinson, the vice president of a motor company, said that wages in the automobile industry lagged behind other industries because production has declined. Mr. Taft said he had not fully made up his mind on the advisability of a production study, but it might be explored, he said, for it has become a subject of great importance.

"Also testifying before the Senate Labor Committee, of which Taft is chairman, were Calvin Clark, who said the nation wants labor legislation but fears Congress will be like Neville Chamberlain, that there might be some appeasement. Benjamin Castle, representing the milk industry, said milk distributors want broad labor legislation because their perishable product makes them vulnerable to strike threats. And there was C. C. Carleton of the Motor Wheel Corporation, who requested that unions be barred from engaging in jurisdictional strikes, boycotts, closed shops, and industry-wide bargaining.

"Now, that closed shop issue also was voiced by Louis Waldman, a New York labor relations attorney. However, he took a different view than Carleton. He said outlawing the closed shop would restore the law of the jungle and would prevent unions from barring Communists from the nation's basic industries.

"In the meantime, in Miami, Florida, the AF of L executive council has presented its opposition to the Ball-Taft-Smith labor bill and to the proposal to outlaw the closed shop. By the way, president William Green told his AF of L council that membership in that union now stands at seven and one-half million men."

RR

February 19, 1947

#B-5681

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Here are other highlights from the nation's capital this afternoon. CIO President Philip Murray appeared today

before the Senate Labor Committee and, following in the steps of William Green, head of the AF of L who appeared before the group yesterday, Mr. Murray strongly attacked congressional plans to weaken labor unions. He said Congress would shove the nation toward economic chaos if it tries to weaken the union instead of attacking business monopoly.

"As for jurisdictional strikes, one of the big issues before the Senate labor group, Murray asked the committee to help him and William Green to work out an agreement for settling such a dispute. The offer was flatly turned down by Senator Taft."

RR

February 19, 1947

#B-5787

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"On Capitol Hill today, the House Labor Committee heard from CIO president Philip Murray. As was expected, Murray tangled with some of the committee members on proposed labor legislation—especially Minnesota Senator Ball, author of many of the measures. And at one point, chairman Taft sided with the CIO chief against Ball. This came during a discussion of industry profits. Murray said the Labor Committee should look into industry before approving any curbs on unions. He said one banking firm hiked its profits by 201 per cent from 1936 through 1945. Murray turned to Ball and said, 'Is there any moral justi—justig . .'—I'll get it—'justification for that?' And Ball replied, 'I don't know.' Murray roared, 'That's the trouble. You don't know.'

"Well, the Minnesota senator said that studying profits was not a function of the committee. But Taft disagreed and said the subject was well worth looking into, and promised that the committee's experts would analyze Murray's figures.

"The highlights of the hearing, which produced today's most quotable quote, followed questioning of the CIO chief on the matter of jurisdictional strikes. Murray admitted there was no justification for them and said he's gotten nowhere trying to arrive at a remedy with William Green of the AF of L. And then he made this unusual offer to the senators; 'Get Willy Green down here and ask him if he's prepared to sit down with Phil Murray of the CIO and work

out an agreement in your presence. I'm quite prepared to do that.' Senator Ball said that Green would be asked to submit an answer for the record.

"Murray today sharply criticised current economic trends and warned that Congress would push the nation towards catastrophic answers if it attempts to weaken unions rather than business monopoly. He said steel workers are taking home about six dollars a week less now than they did two years ago. And yet, Murray claimed, profits of some steel companies have doubled.

"William Green, meanwhile, has called a meeting of his Labor Unity Committee for Friday and the group will discuss the CIO reply to the AFL's merger proposal. One high AFL official said tonight, 'The CIO's insistence on putting legislative problems ahead of the merger plan amounts to a rejection of Green's original offer.' This official, who must be nameless—why, we'll never know—but who is a member of the AFL Unity Committee, said his organization might go along with the CIO anyhow if both sides can reach agreement on a number of commitments. These are said to be agreement that CIO unions won't attempt to organize plants where the AFL is presently in control, that they won't launch organizing drives immediately after a union election has been lost, and that the CIO will promise to take definite steps toward merger within a year or two.

"All this, of course, is speculation from an unnamed source, but it apparently is the first inkling of how the AFL intends to get the ball rolling."

RR

February 21, 1947

#B-5726

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"President Walter Reuther of the CIO United Auto Workers has clashed with Senators Taft and Ball on labor legislation."

* * *

"Well, this was Walter Reuther's day before the Senate Labor Committee. The fiery tempered red-head who is boss of more than half a million CIO United Auto Workers told the Senators that instead of new labor laws the country needs a better balance of wages, prices and profits. Reuther said wages paid in the auto industry won't buy enough to guarantee workers a decent living and he said industry must grant a substantial raise in pay to keep up with mounting

prices. Reuther was promptly challenged by two members of the committee, Republican Senators Robert Taft of Ohio and Joseph Ball of Minnesota. Ball said the UAW chief was advocating socialism. Taft said the way to increase purchasing power was to let the auto industry bring prices down. Reuther denied that he wanted socialism or anything like it. He urged Congress to raise minimum wages, provide for health insurance and greater social security benefits and to enact a comprehensive housing program. 'If you do these things,' the UAW president added, 'you'll get to the problem quicker than anything else you can do.'

RR

February 25, 1947

#B-5816

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Congress heard from Labor again today, too, as David Dubinsky and Matthew Wall, both vice-presidents of the AFL, urged that the lawmakers take it easy in drafting any labor reform legislation; unless, they said, unless Congress wants either greater problems than those it is now trying to solve. Both men argued against any legislation that would outlaw the closed shop and industry-wide bargaining.

"And A.F. Whitney, the president of the Railway Trainmen's union, today asked Congress to amend the Railway Labor act to allow closed-shop contracts with the nation's railroads. Whitney's union went out on strike last May for forty-eight hours. In recalling that brief walkout which tied up the railway transportation system, Mr. Whitney said that government mediation offers the best solution to any future crises."

RR

April 30, 1947

B-8407

Eddie Lyon substituting for Norman Nesbitt at 6:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"In the meantime, in Congress Republicans and Democrats are still wrangling over the union control bills in both the Senate and the House. Senate Democratic leader, Alben W. Barkley, announced today that he will support a move to send the Senate labor bill back to committee. Barkley strongly endorses the proposal for four separate bills instead of the omnibus bill saying the four bills would simplify

President Truman's task when it comes time to sign or veto the labor legislation. Most Republicans and some southern Democrats favor the single comprehensive bill aimed at achieving tougher labor legislation. And after the first round of the battle today the Senate voted 59 to 35 to reject a motion by Republican Senator Wayne Morse to split the bill along the lines asked by Senator Barkley. Senator Robert Taft led the fight against quitting the omnibus bill.

Incidentally CIO President Phil Murray and other CIO officials are now hard at work drafting a statement on united labor opposition to the union control measure. The statement will be presented at tomorrow's unity meeting with AF of L leaders."

RR

May 11, 1947

#B-8804

Voice of Labor at 8:15 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, this is a year of decision for the working men and women who make up the bulk of the population of America. Either we take hold now of our country's affairs and continue our war in behalf of democracy or we falter and leave this country's and the world's interests in the hands of hardened politicians. These selfish political groups who are seeking to turn back the hands of the clock, who are playing petty politics with the economic future of our country, must be made to realize that the rule of majority still rules in this great democracy and that majority, ladies and gentlemen, is composed of the working men and women who built this nation, not that little group of monopolists who are seeking to expand their wealth and power at the expense of labor and the small businessman. But labor can correct this threatening situation if labor acts quickly and as a solid unit with no divisions in its ranks.

"Back on the *Voice of Labor* program tonight is a man who has spent the greater portion of his life trying to improve the conditions for his fellow workers, Mr. W. J. Bassett, Secretary-Treasurer of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and executive head of the United American Federation of Labor. Mr. Bassett, how do you feel about the general economic situation—particularly as it may be affected by the wave of class legislation now being jammed through Congress and the various state legislatures?"

BASSETT: "There is no doubt that America today is facing a crisis as great as during the war emergency, perhaps even

greater. During that emergency virtually every legislative measure was designed to unite all of the people. Today, on the contrary, it appears that all major legislation was conceived with the idea of dividing our people, with the idea of creating class hatred, setting one group against the other. Not since the Civil War days has there been such grave danger of creating in this country two distinct groups of citizens, with the great majority controlled or enslaved by a minority. It was just such a condition as that which led to the destruction of the fascist countries of the world. It was such a condition which permitted Communism to flourish."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "What can labor do and what is labor doing, Mr. Bassett, to head off this threatening situation?"

BASSETT: "Labor is finally rallying to its own defense. It will require a long range offensive by labor to preserve the gains it has struggled for years to establish. Big business is really on the march. Fortified by untold millions, the greedy monopolists are making a determined drive to smash the living standards established by the American Federation of Labor in its trade union developments during the last ten years."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "I notice in this week's 'Citizen' that AF of L president William Green classified Congressman Hartley of New Jersey as labor enemy number one."

BASSETT: "And a very accurate classification. In a letter to Congressman Norton, a New Jersey Democrat, Mr. Green declared, and I quote, 'that while the AF of L supported Hartley in 1940, now Congressman Hartley will be classed as one of labor's chief enemies.' Unquote. But getting back to labor's counter-offensive, thousands of letters have been pouring into Washington asking President Truman to veto the Taft and Hartley anti-labor measure, as well as other legislation aimed at sabotaging the trade union movement, but thousands of additional letters and telegrams must be sent immediately."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "Is the same kind of campaign being waged here in regards to the Secondary Boycott Act?"

BASSETT: "Yes, letters are reported arriving in Sacramento from all parts of California asking Governor Warren to veto the measure, which he already has declared unconstitutional. The future economic welfare of every working

man and woman is threatened by adoption of these vicious measures. It costs only six cents to send letters to President Truman and Governor Warren. That certainly is a pretty small price to pay for continued economic security. Write your letters today. Ask your friends and neighbors to write similar letters."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "Is this legislative drive already being reflected in the attitude of employers, Mr. Bassett? I mean has there been any change in the manner in which they approach the bargaining table?"

BASSETT: "Yes indeed. It undoubtedly was reflected in the telephone strike. It has been reflected in many industries where management has stalled and in some instances even refused to bargain. Many companies have adopted delaying tactics in hopes that restrictive legislation will be adopted in the state legislatures as well as by Congress."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "Has that attitude been displayed by Los Angeles firms?"

BASSETT: "It undoubtedly is being reflected in the present strike at the Grayson Stores. The company refused to bargain, although 110 out of 160 eligible employees designated the Los Angeles Central Labor Council as their bargaining representative. The unions offered to submit to a cross check of AF of L designation cards with company payroll records but the management refused."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "I understand the management insisted upon a National Labor Relations Board election. Did the union also agree to such an election?"

BASSETT: "The company's counter-proposal of an election was agreed upon by the union representatives until they learned the employees known to be union members were being intimidated. Some of those most active in behalf of the union were discharged. By the time an election could have been held, the management would have been able to sabotage the efforts of its employees to organize."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "Senator Pepper sounded a warning this week that anti-labor legislation pending before Congress strikes at employers as well as employees. He declared it is a direct threat to the nation's entire economic structure. Senator Pepper just about told the whole story when he declared, I quote, 'This drastic anti-labor

legislation strikes not only at the rights of labor; not only at the wage scale of the workers of America; not only at the living conditions of the toiling people of our country; not only at the purchasing power of the workers; but strikes a major blow at the whole prosperity of the American economy. It strikes at the employer as well as the employee. It strikes at the farmer as well as the city worker. The bill—Senator Taft's measure—contains nothing except a series of provisions, the net effect of which would be practically to destroy the power of collective bargaining now maintained by labor unions."

BASSETT: "The campaign to preserve the rights of labor will have only started with the defeat of the Secondary Boycott Act and the Hartley-Taft bill if vetoes are successful. From then on labor must wage a determined campaign to retire from public life those officials who play cheap, petty politics with the economic welfare of this country and its working men and women. This campaign must be waged right here in Los Angeles and in every other city and community. These groups of selfish individuals must be replaced by men who put human relationships above wealth and social advantages."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "One of our visitors was unable to appear tonight, Mr. Bassett. I have a message from Mr. Gilbert E. Hyde in which he states, quote: 'I wish to thank Mr. W. J. Bassett for an invitation to appear on the Voice of Labor program. Unfortunately, prior commitments prevent my personal appearance. I do, however, as director of the labor organization division of the Department of the Treasurer, wish to express the warmest appreciation for the splendid patriotic program which the Los Angeles Central Labor Council promoted. I am referring to the Security Thrift Plan. In the establishment of this plan the Los Angeles AFL has set a model for the entire United States. This fact has so impressed the Treasury that it is giving the plan nation-wide publicity. This is the reason for my visit to Los Angeles. Now, above all other times, affords the best opportunities to purchase savings bonds, the best investment in the world. While goods are scarce and prices high it is foolish to make purchases which can be postponed. Invest whatever you can in United States Savings Bonds and have the money on hand for purchases and investments of permanent constructive character. Again thanking you, I am Gilbert E. Hyde.'"

BASSETT: "In that connection, it might be interesting to refer to AF of L President William Green's remarks on the subject of savings bonds when he appeared before the National Conference in Washington. I quote: 'May I first assure you of the very deep abiding interest of the great family of labor which I am here to represent in the aims and purposes of this meeting. I have been pleased to be associated with those in the Treasury who have been promoting the payroll savings plan. I learned that the plan serves to promote two most praiseworthy American objectives. One was to develop the spirit of the masses of the peoples and promote within them a new understanding and a new appraisal of the value of liberty, freedom and democracy, to understand as never before the principles of our free democratic form of government. Second, it serves to develop the spirit of thrift which is important and a necessary quality. I think that everyone who makes such a contribution, particularly to the masses of the people, is rendering a distinct service to society and our form of government'."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "By the way, Mr. Bassett, the National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires convention scheduled for Los Angeles on May 23 should be an important gathering for both labor and veterans at this time."

BASSETT: "Yes. Every unioner in this area is being invited by president Charles Vessel (?) to send one or two representatives, preferably veterans, to participate in the discussions on labor-veteran matters. Postmaster Michael D. Fanning will deliver the principal address. The veterans and labor have many things in common, and the two groups have been cooperating closely since the NAM failed in its effort to divide them and play one group against the other."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "Another important gathering that should be watched closely is the United American Federation of Labor general assembly set for Wednesday. What is on the agenda besides the question of City Councilmanic endorsements in the Seventh and 13th Districts?"

BASSETT: "Even more important than those endorsements is the position to be taken by the United American Federation of Labor on the millions of dollars in proposed bond issued. The fate of these bond issues undoubtedly will hinge upon the position taken by labor. Reports indicate considerable division over the advisability of the bond issues at this time. There is no disagreement over the necessity of making

certain improvements. There apparently is considerable disagreement as to whether this is the proper time to expand the bonded indebtedness of the city."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "Incidentally, from reading your column in this week's 'Citizen', I gather the impression that the rank and file boys are keeping a pretty close watch on the voting record of our assemblymen and senators in Sacramento. I am referring to the remarks of a subscriber about Ernest Debs failing to show up for the assembly vote on the Secondary Boycott Act. The word gets around about his absence when an important measure like that up—is up for passage. It won't corral any large bloc of votes in the 13th District."

BASSETT: "Yes. In keeping a voting record of legislators, an absentee must be counted just the same as a 'no' vote."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "What about the proposed merger of the CIO with AF of L, Mr. Bassett? We have been fairly swamped with questions as to the probability of such a merger going through."

BASSETT: "The proposed merger appears to be a dead issue, at least for the moment. These committees from the two organizations spent some time in conference this week, but the attitude of the CIO representatives prevented any real headway being made. The peace objectives are to be explored further at future conferences to be arranged some time within the next two months. Developments within the organizations during the interim may have important bearing on whether a merger may be accomplished at the next sessions."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "Were any concrete proposals made at these sessions—I mean, other than the renewal of the CIO's plea for collaboration in fighting anti-labor legislation?"

BASSETT: "Oh, yes. The AF of L committee proposed for the immediate return of all CIO affiliates to the American Federation of Labor as is. This would have brought all CIO unions back into the American Federation of Labor ranks on the same basis as that of the United Mine Workers, with their full membership, the merger to be complete and effective as of the date of the October constitutional convention of the AF of L. This would have given CIO affiliates full privileged participation of delegates to the convention."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "We have just been asked to broadcast the appeal of the Los Angeles Red Cross for women to serve as Gray Ladies at the West Los Angeles Veterans Administration Center."

BASSETT: "Such service should be a privilege and honor. This voluntary personnel is needed particularly in the domiciliary unit. It is in this unit of the Center that the Red Cross gives barracks coverage to World War I and World War II veterans. This includes such service as reading to the blind and writing letters for the handicapped and disabled residents. Other Gray Ladies duties include participation in recreation. All activities as card games, croquet, miniature golf and supervising community singing is held once a week in the Gray Ladies hut at Sawtelle. Such duty should be a pleasure, and the Voice of Labor hopes that the Red Cross receives more volunteers than are needed."

LABOR REPRESENTATIVE: "Until this same time next Sunday, this is Ralph FRATTI (?) and the Voice of Labor bidding you good night."

CC

Date: 6-4-47

Record: #70

Program: News—Frank Hemingway

Time: 8:00 PM

The House today passed the final version of the Union Control Bill, the most drastic piece of labor legislation in the past twelve years. The vote was 320 to 79 and a little straight figuring shows that the majority mustered well over enough votes to enact the bill even if the President vetoed it. The measure was rammed through the House after an hour of sharp debate. Democratic Representative Lesinski of Michigan was soundly beaten in a move to send the bill back to conference in order to eliminate the ban against the closed shop.

He said, too few in this chamber have analyzed this measure and its implications to America to act rationally. The cloven hoof is concealed in a stylish shoe. But GOP floor leader Halleck of Indiana called the Labor Bill a fair, decent and courageous response to country-wide demand for tightening up labor management relations. And an overwhelming number of Congressmen agreed with him as the final vote grew.

Here's how California Congressmen voted on the measure. In favor were Allen, Anderson, Bradley, Bramid, Ingles,

Fletcher, Gearhart, Inshaw, Jackson, Johnson, Read, McDonoff, Nixon, Phillips, and Folsom. Against the bill were Douglas, Haveder, Hollowfield, King, Miller, Shephard and Welsh. Elliott did not vote. The Senate is expected to take final action on the Labor Bill tomorrow so it should be delivered to President Truman tomorrow night or Friday.

CC

Date 6-20-47

Record: #2015

Program: News—Norman Nesbit

Time: 6:00 PM

The controversial Taft-Hartley Union Control Bill which Truman vetoed overridden by an overwhelming vote in the House, is headed tonight for a final showdown battle in the Senate. The picture in Washington is one of great confusion. The public and Senate leaders are confident they can muster the vote for its personal attempt to override the veto tomorrow.

But hints of a filibuster comes from some of the Senate Democrats. Republican Senator Wayne Morse late today blocked a move to get unanimous consent to vote on the veto issued tomorrow by 5:00 PM, and Democratic Senator Glen Taylor demands that the vote be delayed until next week. He says he is prepared to talk at some lengths if necessary to stave off a decision tonight or tomorrow.

The President's veto message reached the House at Noon and it was overridden within an hour and a half by a thunderous vote of 331 to 83—just one vote short of 4 to 1 majority. The vote was even heavier than when the House originally passed the measure. Then, the vote was 320 to 79. But regardless of the outcome in the Senate, the issue was assured of carrying top place in the 1948 Presidential Election Campaign along with the vetoed Republican Income Tax Cut Plan. The Tax Plan Veto was acclaimed by the House Tuesday by a bare 2 vote margin.

And the President's veto of the Labor Bill was condemned vigorously this afternoon by many Republican leaders, while organized labor and some Democrats applauded the action. Both the AFL and the CIO hailed the veto, but Republican leaders say they are surprised that Mr. Truman turned a deaf ear to the wishes of the majority of the people in the country.

Representative Fred Hartley who is co-sponsor of the bill said it's difficult to believe that the veto came from the same Chief Executive who, a year ago, recommended the

drafting of railroad strikers into the Army. And the House Republican whip, Leslie P. Adams, declares that message was the greatest effort to maintain the New Deal in the White House for a fifth term that the country has ever seen.

But President Truman is on the air tonight to discuss his veto action and he is to be followed by Senator Taft who is the sponsor of the Union Control measure. President Truman will be heard on this station, KMPC, at 9:30; and Senator Taft will follow him at 9:45.

CC

Date: 6-20-47

Record: #2008

Program: News—Frank Hemingway

Time: 8:00 PM

President Truman and Senator Taft both broadcast to the nation tonight their views of the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill.

The House today overrode Mr. Truman's veto of the measure by a margin of better than 4 to 1. A fight is now going on in the Senate and the Republicans are hoping to beat the final vote tomorrow.

* * *

President Truman carried his case against the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill to the nation tonight in a special broadcast. Only hours after the President had vetoed the measure and the House had overridden the veto by an extensive margin, Mr. Truman directly addressed the nation by radio. He said the Taft-Hartley Bill is bad for labor, bad for management, and bad for the country. He said that he has always felt that legislation is needed to correct labor abuses, and that the present Union Control Bill abuses the rights of working people.

The President said that under no circumstances could he have signed the Taft-Hartley measure. Mr. Truman quoted Congress and Hartley as saying there is more to this Bill than meets the eye. The President said there is far more to the Bill than meets the eye. He declared he did not find it either mild or moderate and said it was no innocent Bill, but one designed deliberately to weaken the labor unions.

Mr. Truman's address tonight covered much of the same arguments he sent to Congress in his veto message this morning, with the exception that tonight he named political names, the authors of the Labor Bill, Representative Hartley and Senator Taft. Shortly after the President finished his address, Senator Taft took to the air to present his case.

He said the President had completely misrepresented the Bill. The Ohio Republican said the President seems to have adopted the prejudiced views of labor leaders. He went on to say that the President's veto message follows closely a report by CIO Council Lee Pressman. Senator Taft said no workman is deprived of any fundamental right under the Taft-Hartley Bill, and only certain labor leaders are curbed.

As for Mr. Truman's point that labor unions might be harrassed by lawsuits by management, Taft said: "Everybody else is subject to harrassment by lawsuits, why not labor unions?"

The Ohio Senator claims that Mr. Truman prefers to let the Taft-Hartley Act expire June 30th without providing any protection for the public against nation-wide strikes. The Republican leader said the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill provides that the government intervene in strikes as an impartial party, not as a friend of labor. Taft said the President was in error in saying labor election after labor election could be called under the terms of the bill. Only one a year could be called, Taft told his radio audience. You can hear both President Truman's and Senator Taft's speeches on KMPC tonight beginning at 9:30 P.M.

Meanwhile, the real battle over the measure is going on in the Senate now that the House has voted to override the veto by a better than 4 to 1 margin. In the original Senate vote on the Labor Bill, its backers mustered only 7 votes over the $\frac{2}{3}$ majority needed to override. A fight to claim those votes is in progress.

Republican Wayne Morse of Oregon is leading a delaying campaign, but GOP leaders are keeping the Senate in session late tonight in order to force a final vote tomorrow. Morse is trying to upset their program. He is fighting for time. He says enough time should pass before a vote so that the people can make their wishes known. Morse said the Senate should stop, look and listen before voting on this veto message.

Mr. Truman tonight did not mention the fact that the House overrode his veto, but he did say that there still is time to enact what he calls progressive constructive legislation during the present session of Congress. He is fighting behind the scenes as though he is publicly on the air. He had 13 Senators in for lunch today realizing that he is just a handful of votes short of winning on the veto issue in the Senate. 11 of those Senators at the luncheon were Democrats who originally voted for the Bill. Some of them would

have to switch to kill the measure now. Mr. Truman pleaded with them to read his message carefully before deciding how to vote. Those at the luncheon said Mr. Truman was most tactful and diplomatic, although they said he used the strongest arguments available against the Bill. But he did not ask for any promises of possible switching.

Up to this moment, only one Senator has announced change of position. He is John Sparkman of Alabama. Sparkman says that he'll vote to sustain the veto although he doubts that enough others will change their minds to kill the Bill.

The House, for its part, was death to every presidential argument today. It piled up 55 more votes for the $\frac{2}{3}$ required to override, and more than that, the vote for the Bill this time was the largest of the three taken on Labor Control. Today's vote in the House was 331 to 83.

On the original Bill, it was 308 to 107, and on the somewhat softened House Senate compromise measure, the House vote was 320 to 79.

Comments on this battle over the Labor Bill veto have been piling up all day. Republican Senators Taft and Wherry predict that the Senate will override the veto, and both AFL and CIO hail Mr. Truman's veto. But the National Association of Manufacturers says that it was surprised Mr. Truman turned a deaf ear to what it called the wishes of the majority of the country. No matter how the vote goes in the Senate, this Labor Bill issue was assured of a top place in the 1948 Presidential Election Campaign.

Together with the Republican Tax Cut Plan which Mr. Truman also vetoed and which was sustained surprisingly by two votes.

CC

Date: 6-21-47

Record: #1996

Program: Norman Nesbit

Time: 8:00 AM

Good morning, everyone. Well, a very weary Senate is engaged today in a fight started yesterday over when to vote on President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill. Senators backing the White House's rejection of the Labor measure have been seeking to delay a vote, while staunch Republicans feeling they can now override the President's veto have been seeking to force a vote.

The factions approving the Bill so far have demonstrated their strength by defeating 50 to 14, a motion by Senator

Claude Pepper of Florida to put off a showdown until Monday afternoon. He was joined in opposing an immediate vote by Senator Glenn Taylor of Idaho and Harley Gilgore of West Virginia. Democratic Senator Richard Russell of Georgia who is stringing along with forces hoping to override the veto, has described the Pepper-Taylor-Gilgore talkfest as a definite filibuster. Party lines are not being followed strictly on the issue. While the Georgia Democrat Russell is opposed to the veto, such Republicans as Wayne Morse of Oregon have joined the battle to delay a vote. Morse says he wants to wait until public reaction to the President's action can be judged.

The Senate early this morning nearly reached an agreement on a voting time but each time Morse blocked efforts to vote today, and his angry Republican colleagues refused just as firmly to compromise on a Monday deadline for official Senate action. As agreement remained in the offing, many Senators went back to sleep on cloak-room couches, not wanting to go home for fear they only would be recalled. That left the Senate Chamber itself almost empty. The wrangling and haggling is continuing with Senators in fine fettle. There may be a decision at anytime on when to vote, or there may not be one for hours or possibly several days.

President Truman after vetoing Mr. Robert Taft's favorite piece of labor legislation went on the air last night to back up his veto with an appeal to the public, and Senator Taft who might be the Republican Standard Bearer in 1948 followed almost immediately with a rebuttal. The President spoke for 15 minutes, so did Taft and they gave widely differing versions of the probable effects of the Bill which the House voted over a veto, and which the Senate is now considering. Mr. Truman said the Bill was "bad for labor, bad for management, bad for the country." Taft said it is not so, and he also said the President's feeble message was to quote him: "A complete misrepresentation both of the character of the Bill and most of its detailed provisions." In other words, each man was definitely on his own side of the fence.

CC

Date: 6-21-47

Record: #1998

Program: News—Fleetwood Lawton

Time: 7:30 AM

The purpose of the filibuster is to delay until next week, the final vote on President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill. But the conviction in Washington remains un-

changed that whether today or next week the Senate too, will insist upon enacting the Labor Bill into law.

Throughout the night the Senate has remained in continuous session while a handful of bitter-end or opponents of the Taft-Hartley Act made use of the filibuster to wage a desperate delaying action.

It was Noon yesterday in Washington when Congress began a memorable business day. Promptly in the House of Representatives the President's lengthy and detailed message featuring the Taft-Hartley Bill was read. As the reading ended the angered majority in the House gave a sign of what was to follow by greeting with a storm of boo's this message from the President of the United States. A demonstration such as Congress had rarely if ever before witnessed. Within a matter of minutes, the House agreed to dispense with further debate and proceed immediately to a vote. A short while later the House of Representatives had overridden the President's veto by 331 to 83, a majority of virtually 4 to 1, and that division incidentally, represents the largest single vote cast in the House within the memory of any Washington observer. It is a heavier total vote even than was registered upon the declaration of war against Japan.

While this was in progress, the Administration which of course was already resigned to defeat in the lower chamber had launched a frantic campaign to win over enough Senate votes to uphold the veto. President Truman himself took a personal role in that effort by inviting a dozen Senators to lunch with him at the White House. All but one of them previously supporters of the Taft-Hartley measure. The President did not plead with the members of this group, nor ask them to make any new commitments. He merely urged them to read and consider his veto message with the utmost care before reaching their final decision. Of Mr. Truman's luncheon guests only Senator Sparkman of Alabama subsequently announced that he had changed his stand upon the Labor Bill and would now vote to sustain the veto. The others remained evidently unpersuaded. Then while the Senate began consideration of the matter late in the afternoon, came the President's decision to take the issue directly to the nation by means of a radio address.

In the Senate the majority pressed for an immediate vote or at least for unanimous agreement to subject the veto to the test at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The minority fighting for time, sought in vain to secure a recheck until Monday. Then in the late evening, Senator Glenn Taylor of Idaho ob-

tained the floor and began a filibuster, though he . . . the use of that word to describe his tactics. As . . . opened the speech which was to ramble on for almost 8½ hours, the former entertainer explained that his sole purpose was to compel sufficient delay to enable the nation at large to re-examine the Labor Bill and make it. . . .

At 6 o'clock Pacific Standard Time, President Truman delivered his radio address. In it he repeated many of the arguments which he had employed in his message to Congress against the Taft-Hartley measure, denouncing it as unfair, unworkable, discriminatory, and thoroughly undesirable from every point of view. Thirty minutes later, Mr. Truman was followed on the air by Senator Taft of Ohio, who termed the President's analysis of the Labor Bill a complete misrepresentation.

In the Senate, Glenn Taylor droned on through the night aided occasionally by Senator Pepper of Florida with questions which would require 3 or 4 minutes to ask and so granted the speaker a brief resting.

Shortly before sunrise this morning, Senator Pepper proposed a recess until Monday afternoon but the motion was defeated by 50 to 14, a margin demonstrating that the majority could override the veto at any moment that a vote was allowed.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock, Taylor had given way to Senator Harley Gilgore of West Virginia. Explaining as he did so, that he did so only at the urging of his friends and would resume his speech if it should prove necessary.

Haggard and weary as the morning wore on, the Republican leadership suddenly began to show signs of weakening and a couple of hours ago Senator Wherry of Nebraska proposed that by unanimous agreement, a vote be taken on Monday afternoon. Not even Senator Taft now objected, but Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, a vigorous opponent of the Labor Bill did, and the filibuster continued.

At the latest word, Wayne Morse had himself taken the floor and was speaking to a virtually empty chamber, while Senators slept on benches and in the cloak rooms in readiness to respond to any sudden . . . call of which there had been at least two during the night.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky during the past couple of hours has successfully proposed that by unanimous consent, a vote be deferred until Tuesday, then Wednesday, then Thursday. But in each instance, the suggestion has been defeated by the objection of Senator Knowland of California,

who appears to be emerging as the majority member most determined to continue the session uninterrupted through-out the week-end if necessary to defeat the filibuster.

At this moment the outcome is still uncertain, but the stubborn little group of dissenters showed unexpected endurance and determination.

The possibility at least exists this morning that the minority may succeed in forcing a postponement of a final vote until the middle of next week. That would represent a major if indecisive victory for the administration, for as the filibuster began, it was generally considered certain that the Taft-Hartley Bill would have become law by tonight.

The Administration is desperately striving to gain time principally in the hope that a tremendous public response to Mr. Truman's broadcast might sway enough Senators to decide the issue in favor of the veto. It is estimated that even allowing for a change of sides by Sparkman of Alabama and Lucas of Illinois, it would still be necessary for the Administration to win over an additional 5 or 6 other Senators and it is most unlikely that this can be done. Throughout the prolonged consideration of the Bill, Congress has been deluged with letters and telegrams. These have been disregarded as a product of an organized campaign pressed by interested parties rather than as a spontaneous indication of the popular will. Consequently, it appears extremely doubtful that any renewal of outside pressure now would have much effect. The lines have been unwaveringly drawn in this, perhaps the most furiously disputed Congressional Issue since defeat of the late President Roosevelt's Supreme Court re-organization Bill. And possibly it should be pointed out that in the House of 187 Democrats, only 71 voted "yes" today to uphold the veto which means that the President would still have been overruled even if the decision had been exclusively in the hands of his own parties' representatives. But, however, there seems to be no doubt that this struggle has created what might well prove to be the most decisive single issue in domestic affairs in next year's Presidential Election.

CC

Date: 6-22-47

Record: #1977

Program: The Voice of Labor—C

Time: 8:15 P.M.

I would now like to read a message from our Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Bassett of the Taft-Hartley Bill, a

measure that strikes at the heart of America. A measure which attacks the organized worker, the farmer, the non-organized worker and the white collar employee alike. A measure that was condemned by labor universal. It was condemned by our President, Harry Truman. And here is Mr. Bassett's message:

Regardless of the outcome of the Senate vote tomorrow on the veto of the vicious Taft-Hartley Bill, a pattern is emerging of hope for the future. This hope stems from President Truman's recent policy of taking bold leadership of the great majority of us Americans, who are in the middle between extreme factions surrounding us on the left and on the right. The Truman doctrine in foreign affairs and the Truman veto in domestic affairs are clean-cut moves by the President, to challenge the extremists and to give us leadership.

If the President continues along the lines of this bold leadership for the American way and against the extreme factions, he will have the gratitude and the backing of the majority of Americans. We are inclined to forget that every man who enters the White House is an ordinary human being like ourselves, who, regardless of experience or ability must learn a big job under great pressure and in a hurry. President Truman was thrust suddenly into his exalted post under the most trying times in national and world history. He has had to develop his own program in Palestine, making mistakes as anyone will. But he now seems to have made up his mind on the broad basic issues he intends to fight for, and fight without compromise or appeasement.

If the President continues this policy of aggressive leadership to fill in the present frame work with a sound moral and sane liberal program for world peace and domestic progress on the ideals of the four freedoms, he will have the great majority of Americans solidly behind him and will win the confidence of men of good will throughout the world.

We of the American Federation of Labor may disagree with the President as free Americans on specific points, but if he continues to fight for the broad program he has laid down, it is so close to the traditional overall policies of the AFL that AFL Trade Unionist should back him with enthusiasm. Furthermore, it is my belief that this pattern President Truman is slowly and carefully developing as his own, is one that is very close to the hopes and aims of small businessmen. To the farmers, the merchants, professional people, civic leaders and the religious elements of this nation. The

integrity with which we respond to the President's challenge will determine the future of this nation and the world hopes of peace, freedom and progress.

CC

Date: 6-23-47

Record: #2121

Program: News—Norman Nesbitt—C

Time: 6:00 P.M.

Good evening, everyone. The Taft-Hartley Bill is law tonight. The law of the land and the nation is nearing a test which will show whether the Union Control measure will achieve the labor balance aimed at by its sponsors.

One angry reaction tonight—United Mine Workers in the Birmingham District of the Alabama Mine Fields staged a walk-out in protest against the measure, which is supposedly spreading rapidly throughout the rich coal, iron and steel area where the UMW has 20,000 members. Late reports say that 15 mines have been shut down by the action and that up to 10,000 miners have left the pit.

The Alabama Mining Institute says the walkout is spreading and that promptly 75% of the union membership will be idle by tomorrow. It began abruptly an hour after the Senate overrode President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill. The day shift of the mines affected, finished their work day, but the night workers reported and then went home. The United Press reports from Birmingham that the miners obviously had a well organized walk-out plan in readiness, but it's not known yet if they acted on orders from John L. Lewis the head of the UMW.

ANTI-SEMITISM AND RACIAL PREJUDICE

RR

October 4, 1946

#B-968

Norman Nesbitt at 12:15 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Turning to Page Two, we'll observe today that President Truman's latest manifesto on the Palestine question is certain to provoke world-wide interest and lots of talk. In a vigorously worded statement, Mr. Truman said this morning that Palestine must be opened at once to increased Jewish immigration. Time is running out, he said; and it will be winter before the question can be settled by the British-Arab conferees in London.

"Well, the timing of that declaration was significant. The president made his appeal to the British on the eve of Yom Kippur, the Jewish day of atonement everywhere, including these United States. Even as he spoke, thousands of Jews in the Holy Land were preparing to observe that ancient peace day, highest holy day on the Jewish calendar. But there were ominous overtones in the Holy Land on the eve of Yom Kippur. British troops and the Palestinian police were put on the alert, baring a possible renewal of Moslem-Hebrew riots. The feeling was that an ancient religious war, older by far than the current political squabble of near-eastern oil, might flare again into rioting and bloodshed.

"Down through the centuries, Palestine has been not only the cradle of religion but the cradle of religious strife as well. Its history is one of fighting between Moslems and Christians, and Moslems and Jews. The embers of religious hatred continue to smoulder. Exactly 15 years ago, as many of you will recall, there was a bitter battle in the ancient seat of the holy city. Then, as now, it was the eve of Yom Kippur. Then, as now, the Jewish faithful gathered at Jerusalem's famous wailing wall at sunset to begin their prayers of atonement.

"The signal for the start of the observance was a blast from the shofar, or ram's horn, in accordance with time's hallowed tradition. The sound of the ram's horn reverberated in a nearby mosque, the Mosque El Akaba. The Moslems were annoyed and angered. The blast of the ram's horn so close at hand shattered the peace and calm of the third holiest mosque in Islam. Out of the mosque they charged over to the wailing wall, where the sound of the ram's horn had

come from. They fought with the Jews, and since that time, the blowing of the shofar has been forbidden in Jerusalem by city ordinance.

"Now, that was just one example of religious hatred, but history can supply thousands of others. A move to combat religious hatred has been started by the International Conference of Christians and Jews. As the conference views the problem, religious hatred must be attacked in the same way as medical science attacks disease. That was the announced aim of the conference at its recent meeting in Oxford, England.

"The chairman at that meeting was Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, former president of Batnor (?) college. 'Religious hatred,' he said, 'is contagious and epidemic.' The conference agreed that it is necessary to use the church, radio, press, motion pictures, and magazines to teach the greatest number of people in the shortest possible time that you can't be an anti-Semite and a Christian, too.

"Whether the conference will at some time in the future succeed in stamping out the flames of religious hatred in Palestine is a moot question; for Palestine is the place where Christian, Jewish, and Moslem worlds come together.

"Losing no time, the Arabs already have declared their opposition to President Truman's plea for increased Jewish immigration. The Arab leader, Faris Bey, declared that his countrymen will oppose the Truman suggestion with all the means at their disposal. He said our president would need half a million American troops to get the Arabs to accept his proposal."

RR

November 4, 1946

#B-1885

Norman Nesbitt, Three Pages for Today at 12:15 over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Here's something interesting that turned up during the morning. An organization known as Columbians, Incorporated, is occupying the attention of police and civic leaders in Atlanta, Georgia; and at least four members, including one of its leaders—a man named Homer Loomis, Jr.—have been arrested. Apparently, the main excuse for the existence of Columbians, Incorporated, is hatred of the Negro. At the time of their arrest, the leader of the group and the three others were demonstrating against a Negro family moving into a house formerly occupied by white tenants,

"It seems to me we've heard stories like that before. But there are several trappings of this particular organization which seem to indicate even more sinister objectives. The whole setup is vaguely reminiscent of the various fascist-minded groups which bobbed up in this country before the war and followed the Nazi pattern. We're told by the Associated Press, who investigated, that for one thing, Columbians, Incorporated, has an emblem, a red streak of lightning, and there's an air of mystery and hocus pocus about the group as if its members were sworn to some secret conspiracy. Take for instance, the big dark banner hanging on the wall behind the leader's desk at the headquarters of Columbians, Incorporated—the banner with the jagged lightning emblem on it. Immediately you start thinking about Germany's Hitler Youth whose first members were recruited with promises of weird adventure and raids on Jewish homes. The Hitler Youth Group also had an emblem. It, too, was a jagged streak of lightning.

"The theory is now advanced that the emblem of Columbians, Incorporated, was patterned after that of pro-Hitler German organizations. The comparison was drawn today by Atlanta's police chief, M. A. Hornsby. If we concede that the Atlanta vigilante organization is a renewal of the Hitler spirit in this country, what are we going to do about it? The immediate job at hand, that of massing the group as an organized threat to peace and order, is, of course, a police problem, but such action would merely erase the symptoms, would not effect a permanent cure.

"Basically, it's a psychological problem. It goes back to the reasons why boys and young men, Americans, German or any other nationality, flock to organizations which promote race hatred. Organizations of this kind exert their strongest appeal on youngsters who are emotionally maladjusted. They appeal to the boy who has a grudge against organized society. They appeal to the ego of the frustrated individual. By associating himself with some dark, hidden scheme, he begins to feel important. If he has an inferiority complex, if he can't hold his own in sports or in school, membership in a secret group is balm to his wounded pride.

"Now let's go back a few years and see how Hitler worked it with young Germans. The time is 1931, two years before the Fuehrer came to power. The place is an old castle, towering above the Rhine, its aged moat and walls bathed in the whitish glare of moonlight. A dozen German kids are huddled around a campfire. Their eyes are riveted on a blond

young man of 25. He is talking about Germany's future and the part they, the children, will play in it. 'We must conquer Germany,' he says, 'and then conquer the world. We must root out the Jew-inspired religion of Christianity and bring the German people back to the worship of the old Teutonic gods. But above all,' he says, 'we must exterminate the Jewish people.'

"Well, that was a typical scene, reenacted thousands of times, and thousands of German kids swallowed that kind of poppycock hook, line and sinker. From there on the job was easy. The Nazis put them in uniform, let them hear some band music, took them out on moonlight hikes—and the next thing we knew, there was a full-blown fascist organization, ready to bring about World War Number Two.

"Columbians, Incorporated, may not be heading in that direction, but it seems, according to our reports, they've made a rather ominous start, even if Atlanta, Georgia, is a long way from here."

RR

November 18, 1946

#B-2238

Frank Hemingway at 12:00 Noon over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Three leaders of The Columbians, an anti-Negro, anti-Jewish organization, were indicted today by a Fulton County, Georgia, special grand jury. President Emery Burke and Organizer-Secretary Homer Loomis were indicted on five counts, charging usurpation of police authority. This is a misdemeanor offense, and, upon conviction, carries 12 months imprisonment. James Childers, an eighteen-year-old Columbian, who wears the society's bronze, so-called badge of honor—same thing as in Germany: they called them dirks of honor—was indicted for riot in connection with the beating of a Negro in southwest Atlanta, October 28. That offense is a felony.

* * *

"Mississippi Senator Bilbo says he'll be glad to appear before the Senate committee that's going to investigate his campaign early next month. In Hattiesburg, Mississippi, on business, Bilbo declared that he will stand by everything he said in his campaign speeches. The man declared, 'I would be a fool to deny statements I have made before thousands

of people. I said I didn't think Negroes have a right to vote in Mississippi, and I still don't think so.' Unquote.

"Bilbo has been accused of coercing Negro voters with a campaign statement that—again we quote—'The time to see the Negro is the night before election. I have done no wrong,' said Bilbo. 'I'm a law-abiding citizen.'"

RR

November 26, 1946

#B-2203

Frank Hemingway, at 12:00 Noon over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"In Washington, many congressional groups have been mapping their plans for the coming session these past few weeks. And today, another group announced its program.

"The House Un-American Affairs Committee says it intends to intensify its drive against disloyal groups. But the committee's chief emphasis will be on its drive against Communists and Communist influence in high places. A man who will head the committee when Congress convenes in January, Republican representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, says that although his investigation will concentrate on the Communists, it will spare no organization—right or left—which seeks to destroy the American form of government. Thomas specifically mentioned the anti-Negro, anti-Jewish Columbians of Georgia. And he said, 'We must be just as alert for those forces which would seek to destroy us from the totalitarian right, or those from the totalitarian left.'"

RR

December 3, 1946

#B-1172

Frank Hemingway at 12:00 noon over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"A Negro war veteran has told a Senate committee at Jackson, Mississippi, that a Gulfport policeman beat him unconscious for trying to vote in the Mississippi primary last July. He said the beating was administered in the county jail after he left the polling place, where his ballots had been rejected. And the veteran showed the committee blood-splattered clothes as evidence to back up his story."

RR

December 10, 1946

#B-2816

Frank Hemingway at 12:00 Noon over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The Attorney General of Georgia, Eugene Cook, called newsmen into his office today and showed them two signed confessions which sent the reporters scurrying to the nearest telephone. These confessions pictured the hate organization, The Columbians, Incorporated, as a nazi model scheme to overthrow the government of the United States. The picture was complete. All the Hitler fashion methods were on hand—race purges, smuggled arms and all. Now it's revealed just how these confessions were obtained. The two who gave out the statements are themselves former Columbians, 18 year old James Childers who wears the Society's so-called badge of honor for his alleged part in slugging a negro, and 21 year old Lania (?) Wallace. The two were coaxed into their confessions by a glamorous blond beauty, Rene Forest, who went to Atlanta from New York in the role of a fascist agent. Actually she was working for the Anti-nazi League on special assignment to pry out the secrets of the Columbians. She got a job as secretary of the organization and began working on Childers and Wallace. She finally won their confidence and persuaded them to go to New York with her and tell their story. In their confessions the two tell how the Columbians—particularly the founder, former New York playboy, Homer Loomis, Jr., plotted literally to blast negroes out of Atlanta by dynamiting their homes. After Georgia had been cleared of negroes and Jews the group planned to move on to other states and eventually to the White House itself to take over the government. They told how they were ordered to beat certain people in the state who were fighting the organization. Among them were Ralph McGill who edits the Atlanta Constitution and Dan Duke, a fiery assistant prosecutor in Cook's office who only a few weeks ago flattened Colombian president Emory Burke with a right to the jaw. Even while Cook was giving the newsmen the background of the story behind closed doors, someone visited the reception room of the Governor's office across the hall in the capitol and plastered the columns with big stickers showing the white robed figure of a Ku Klux Klansman riding a white horse, and these were the words splashed on a red background: 'Today, tomorrow and forever.' "

RR

December 13, 1946

#B-2824

Frank Hemingway at 12:00 Noon over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"A reluctant church donation, four checks totaling twenty-five thousand dollars, and a missing witness added intrigue to the investigation of the affairs of Senator Bilbo. A senate subcommittee is holding hearings on charges the Mississippi lawmaker used his influence to help his friends get fat war contracts, then accepted large gifts in return. The committee heard a Hattiesburg, Mississippi contractor testify that he gave Bilbo the four big checks in September, 1942. A construction man, F. P. Newton, previously had told the senate group that he had tried to get Bilbo to help him get government contracts. The church donation entered the case when a North Carolina contractor testified that he reluctantly gave five-hundred dollars to a Baptist church in which Bilbo was interested. This building man, Edmund Jones, also said he got in on the Keisler Field (?) contract after Bilbo introduced him to the Army Engineers office in Washington.

"FBI men are searching for the missing witness in the case. Senate committees today subpoenaed the bank records of the man. Object of the search is Edward Carey, a former secretary to Senator Bilbo, who disappeared Saturday. Carey had told the committee that he and his family had been threatened with death if he testifies against the Mississippi senator."

RR

December 13, 1946

#B-2827

Ralph Turner at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Documentary evidence was introduced today at the inquiry into the war-time activities of Senator Bilbo of Mississippi. Four checks totaling more than twenty-five thousand dollars were identified by Felix Thomas Newton of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, who said he had paid them to Bilbo in 1942. Newton said he made about a million dollars on war contract jobs in Mississippi. In explaining the payment of the twenty-five thousand dollars to Bilbo, Newton said the money was intended to help meet the campaign expenses four years ago of an unsuccessful Senate candidate from Mississippi, Will Dotsy. Asked if he had ever heard of the Hatch

Act, which prohibits political contributions of more than five thousand dollars by any one individual, Newton drawled, 'No, sir.'"

RR

January 15, 1947

#B-4213

Vance Graham at 6:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The federal government may try to stamp out some of the fiery crosses burning in America. That's the hint we have from President Truman tonight, a hint of action against organizations preaching intolerance. The president met at the White House today with his committee on civil rights. He told them he was alarmed at the recent upsurge of racial and religious intolerance in the United States. The president's face was grim as he talked to the sixteen delegates. He told them he didn't want a repetition of the last post-war days, when there were men who met on hills and burned crosses and worked behind sheets.

"Mr. Truman went on, 'There is a tendency in this country for that situation to develop again unless we do something tangible to prevent it.' The president said he didn't want the federal government moving in when local authorities were doing the job. 'But still,' he said ominously, 'there are certain rights under the Constitution which the federal government has a right to protect.'

"Then, he added, 'I want the attorney-general to know just exactly how far he can go legally from the federal government standpoint.'"

RR

January 15, 1947

#B-4223

Frank Hemingway, at 12:00 Noon over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"President Truman has called for action against what he says is a tendency to revive burning crosses and such in this country. The president voices his alarm over recent threats to civil liberties today in personally welcoming his committee on civil rights to its first White House meeting. Mr. Truman said we are not making progress fast enough in insuring American citizens their civil rights.

"In an obvious reference to the KKK, he recalled his early days in Jackson County, Missouri politics. The president

said, "There was an organization in that county that met on hills and burned crosses and worked behind sheets. There's a tendency in this country for that situation to develop again, unless we do something tangible to prevent it. I don't want to see any race discrimination," said the president. "I don't want to see any religious bigotry break out in this country as it did once."

RR January 30, 1947 #B-4926

Vance Graham at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"A bill to ban organizations, such as the Ku Klux Klan and the Columbians, has been introduced in the legislature at Sacramento by Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins of Los Angeles. The bill would outlaw all organizations conspiring to spread religious or racial hatred."

RR February 11, 1947 #B-5296

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"An officer of the Jew- and Negro-hating organization, The Columbians, Incorporated, went on trial today in Atlanta, Georgia. The charge against Homer Loomis, Jr., secretary of the Columbians, was that he took part in an assault on a Negro who was severely beaten with a blackjack last October. But the state prosecutor went much further than that, with a blanket charge against the whole organization.

"Solicitor General E. E. Andrews told the jury that the Columbians planned to spread their program of race hatred first through Atlanta, then through Georgia, then through the south and the rest of the country and finally through the whole world. He said the Negro-beating incident, for which Loomis is on trial, was only a minor part of the general conspiracy."

RR February 17, 1947 #B-5333

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

The newscaster was talking about the Voice of America's first broadcast to the Soviet Union and told some of the contents of the first broadcast. He then continued:

"And another item that didn't get into the news to Russia today:—South Carolina's first lynching in six years has touched off police action. Governor Strom Thurmond has ordered police to stay on the job until every clue has been run down. But police have been unable to learn the identity of any of the 35 armed white men who, shortly before dawn, overpowered a jailer at the jailhouse, seized a Negro prisoner, and lynched him. The Negro, identified as Willy Earl, was being held as a suspect in the assault and robbery of a cab driver. His body, with three stab wounds and two holes from gunshot blasts, was found on a country road."

* * *

Following an item about Laraine Day's divorce from Ray Hendricks and her subsequent marriage to Leo Durocher, and the legal difficulties involved, the newscaster continued:

"The quick turnover in Hollywood marriages has drawn sharp criticism from three prominent religious leaders. They have attacked the high rate of divorce in the movie colony in a symposium appearing in the March issue of Motion Picture Magazine. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Protestant Minister-Emeritus of New York's Riverside Church, asserted that Hollywood is a national symbol of the problem at its very worst, and he warned of a stern public reaction to what he called the flaunting of promiscuous sensuality by the film colony.

"The Right Reverend Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen of Catholic University said that if so many Hollywood marriages last only two years, it is because those who married were not in love with a person but with an experience.

"And Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, chairman of the Jewish Institute on Marriage and Family, remarking on divorces of people in the public eye, said: 'To the degree that they discredit marriage by their own conduct, to that degree they contribute to the demoralization and disintegration of our social life.'

"The word from Hollywood is that the movie stars are getting ready to answer their critics."

RR

February 17, 1947

B-5616

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"In South Carolina, police are searching for members of a mob that lynched a Negro today. The police have so far

been unable to identify any of the 35 armed men who grabbed their victim from a jail and stabbed and shot him to death. This was the first lynching of 1947, while we're celebrating Brotherhood Week."

RR

February 21, 1947

#5667

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 p.m. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"In Atlanta, the president of the Columbians was sentenced to three years of hard labor for usurpation of police authority. Emory Burke, head of the race-hating organization, was given three one-year sentences for taking the law into his own hands with his anti-Negro activities. Burke follows the Columbians' founder, Homer Loomis, Jr., to jail. A third member of the outfit still faces trial."

RR

February 25, 1947

#B-5854

News, at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Here at home, a Los Angeles candy manufacturer is disclosed as the key figure in uncovering a nationwide black market in sugar stamps which is now falling apart under federal attack. The manufacturer, whose name is not disclosed, was offered coupons for a million pounds of sugar last June by two Chicago men. He reported the incident to federal agents, who told him to pretend to accept the offer. The manufacturer went to Chicago, and agents nabbed the middle man when he offered to turn over some 16,000 real and counterfeit ration stamps. The middle man subsequently testified before the grand jury in Chicago. The jury is expected to return eight indictments, naming about 16 persons.

"Meanwhile, four men have been arraigned in San Francisco federal court on charges of possessing and selling counterfeit sugar stamps. They're Lewis Simpson, Morris Geffin, Anthony Nulliani, and Clarence Charkins. The fifth defendant, George Mendelssohn, is expected to surrender today to face similar charges. The five men are accused of dealing with some 18,000 counterfeit stamps. Federal attorneys say the stamps probably came from the Chicago black market gang."

CC

Date: 3-5-47

Record: #6119

Program: Frank Hemingway A

Time: 8:00 PM

In Los Angeles today a little 57-year old Negro woman told a Federal Grand Jury how she had been kept in slavery for thirty years by a prominent Boston couple. The woman, Doris Jones, was brought to Los Angeles to be the government's key witness against Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Wessley Ingles. The Ingles were arrested at their home in Coronado last week on charges of violating the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution by keeping Miss Jones in involuntary services. District Attorney, gave the woman's story to the reporters. He said she went to work for Mrs. Ingles forty years ago but was paid only for the first four years. She said she was threatened with jail or an asylum if she ever tried to leave. Miss Jones said when the family lived in Boston she slept in a basement room only large enough to hold a pup. She was not permitted to talk to anyone on the outside and was beaten frequently. For twenty years she has not seen a movie or received visitors. She worked from four-thirty in the morning until ten at night, doing the laundry, housecleaning, cooking, gardening and washing the car every day. The case has now been recessed until next Wednesday, when the Ingles have been invited to testify. They are now free on bail.

CC

Date: 3-5-47

Record: #6124

Program: News A Norman Nesbit

Time: 6:00 PM

One of the world's outstanding scientists feels that atomic energy is becoming To quote Albert Einstein: "If I had known that the Germans would not succeed in developing an atomic bomb I would have done nothing for the bomb. And Einstein warned in a magazine article that the secret of the atomic bomb is the American Maginot Line because it only gives us security in our imagination, that he believes there to be a great danger. Einstein says that sooner or later science would have released atomic energy, that our situation would have been much better if the emergency had not come about so soon. Speaking of the bomb, itself, the scientist concludes, only the prevention of war by action on an international scale which will make preparation for war unnecessary and even impossible can save atomic conflict.

CC

Date: 6-23-47

Record: #2121

Program: News—Norman Nesbit

Time: 6:00 PM

An investigation of the gangland slaying of Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel in Beverly Hills has taken a new turn following the murder of Mexicali's Police Chief which we mentioned earlier in this report.

The Mexicali Police Head had been investigating illicit border drug operations, and investigators are now delving into reports that Siegel was involved in the smuggling of narcotics. In this connection the Treasury Department announced in Washington, that its agents had seized the leader of a gang of opium smugglers in a gun battle near Galipico. The agents also seized opium valued at more than \$34,000.

The announcement says too, that a patrol car was riddled in the battle during which more than 200 shots were fired.

CC

Date: June 24, 1947

Record: 1945

Program: Frank Hemingway A

Time: 8:00 P.M.

The Bugsy Siegel murder case took a sensational new turn in Los Angeles today. Federal Narcotic agents identified Siegel as one of the world's biggest dope ring operators. He said he was shot to death Friday night just as he was about to be arrested for his dope activities. W. J. Craig, a narcotic agent said some amazing disclosures in the case were expected soon. He said the dope ring which included such prominent gangsters as Lucky Luciano and Frank Costello has been operating with millions of dollars and an army of gunmen from coast to coast. Craig told reporters that Siegel's playboy fun in Hollywood, where he ran around with film celebrities is just a means of covering up his part in an international narcotics ring. The West Coast section of the ring with headquarters in Los Angeles is on the verge of being cracked open when Siegel was murdered. The theory today is that the ring took action so that Bugsy would not reveal its inner working. The gangster's film star friend, George Raft, has notified police that he is available for questioning on the death, and would welcome an interview in the hope that he might be able to supply some information.

In Sacramento Governor Warren took note of the Siegel case and declared that he was very alarmed about the growth of organized gangsterism in California. Warren said that it's

time to take a complete inventory of the crime situation in this state and he intends to sign a bill under which he can appoint special crime commissions.

CC Date: June 25, 1947 Record: 1912
Program: News—Norman Nesbit A Time: 6:00 P.M.

In Los Angeles, a coroner's jury has completed the inquest into the murder of Benjamin, or Bugsy, Siegel, and has returned the verdict stating that the reputed king of dope peddlers has died at the hands of persons unknown. Police are still questioning friends of the murder victim, and it had been announced earlier that film actor George Raft would volunteer any information that he might have on Siegel's background. Raft and Siegel were boyhood friends in a tough section of New York City. It was announced also that Beverly Hill's police found a black address book among Siegel's effects and are checking it for names of his other friends.

Meanwhile, in Sacramento, Attorney General, Fred Houser said that he's calling on all California District Attorneys to cooperate in a drive to clean up the state, especially in regard to organized vice and gambling. Special agent, Walter Lentz, is in charge of the drive which reportedly will be expanded to halt the influx of Eastern gangsters into Southern California. Just yesterday, Governor Warren declared he was going to take steps to stamp out the wave of gangsterism in this state. And it has been pointed out that experts on crime warned several years ago that Southern California could expect an increasing influx of criminals from Eastern cities.

CC Date: June 26, 1947 Record: 798
Program: News—Norman Nesbit A Time: 6:00 P.M.

Secret funeral services were held for Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel today with only 6 mourners present. Family friends said that Mrs. Siegel had requested the unannounced rites for the gang leader who was murdered last Friday in Beverly Hills. None of Siegel's Hollywood friends had been informed of the rites although many, including his boyhood friend, George Raft, wished to pay their last respects.

Meanwhile, in Chicago, the head of the Federal Narcotics Division there, declares that Siegel was a more powerful underworld leader than the late Al "Scarface" Capone. According to Joseph Bell, the Narcotics chief, Siegel had a complete rule of rackets in Southern California and held a grip on Los Angeles that made Capone's importance in Chicago's racket look sick. Bell adds that, in his belief Siegel was bumped off as a result of the war between Siegel and the Narcotics gang of Lucky Luciano.

CC Date: June 26, 1947 Record: #791
Program: News—Frank Hemingway Time: 8:00 PM

Funeral services were held in Los Angeles today for Bugsy Siegel. But there was none of the splendor usually associated with the last rights of an underworld leader. There was no eulogy, no flowers, and only his close relatives and Allen Smiley, who was with Siegel when he was killed, attended the short ceremony. Investigation of Bugsy's murder Friday night was making slow progress. The District Attorney's Office says no real clues have been discovered. But in Chicago, a Federal Narcotics Agent said flatly the gangster was killed because he tried to move in on the narcotics smuggling racket in defiance of the International Vice and Drug Ring headed by Lucky Luciano. Joseph Bell, Chief of the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department in Chicago, says Luciano's ring controls ninety percent of vice and gambling in the country and was barred from complete control by Siegel's activities. Bell believed that the killing is connected with two other recent slayings on the West Coast—that of Tom Boofor of St. Louis, who was murdered at Lodi, California, and Nick DuJohn, who met death in San Francisco.

CC Date: June 26, 1947 Record: #790
Program: Clete Roberts C Time: 9:15 PM

Benjamin Bugsy Siegel's funeral services were held in the Washington Blvd. Mortuary today. Bugsy was a gangster—a racketeer, or something like that. Everyone in town knows that by now. Late today, here in the KMPC news room, we received a story over the wires from Chicago that

hit me, for one, like a ton of brick, and I wager it will have the same effect on you when you see it in the headlines in the morning. Briefly, the story is this:

The Chief of the Federal Narcotics Division in Chicago, Joseph Bell, makes the assertion that Bugsy Siegel was a more powerful underworld boss in Los Angeles than Al Capone ever was in Chicago. I didn't mention it, but you will, no doubt, recall that Siegel was murdered in gangland style last Friday in Beverly Hills. Well, according to Bell in Chicago, Siegel was the complete overlord of the rackets in Southern California. This is an amazing story that Bell tells, but he's a man in a highly responsible law-enforcing position, and there seems to be no reason for questioning his statement.

According to Bell, Bugsy Siegel was killed when he tangled with the powerful international vice and drug ring headed by Lucky Luciano. Siegel, the story goes, tried to muscle in the narcotic smuggling racket and he paid the price. The narcotics chief says that Chicago is the major place for the consumption and distribution of narcotics, but that it is only a division point in the national dope traffic. The old China source of opium has been cut off by the war and the Luciano syndicate has been trying to operate from Mexico, moving their illicit narcotics by way of Southern California.

The story told by Bell indicates that Siegel, who had control of racketeering in the Southern California area, thought he saw his chance to take over a part of the national traffic of narcotics. That's when the shooting began, although some of the recent killings apparently were not recognized for what they were. For instance, Bugsy Siegel became annoyed when he learned that Nick DuJohn & Tom Cooper, both underworld characters, had talked to federal agents and ordered their execution. DuJohn & Cooper were killed in San Francisco. It is reported too that Siegel met with Luciano's agents in Las Vegas early last week and was ordered to get out of the syndicate's way. His murder would seem to indicate what sort of an answer he gave them.

There's going to be, without question, a lot of pointed remarks directed to all the law-enforcement agencies in California, such as: "How could such a big-time gang operate without public knowledge, without police knowledge? How come the belated crime drive by Governor Warren when national crime experts warned years ago that big-time crime was moving into California from the Eastern cities." Was this another case of a big pay-off? The answer is not quickly

arrived at. A sordid story of graft and corruption could result in this apparently imminent expose, but not necessarily so. There have been other cases of big-time gang lords who possessed an underworld passion for anonymity. For example, there's the case of Wung Lum, who had his headquarters in Newark, New Jersey, and was supreme gang boss of all the populace North of Jersey area and a good chunk of New York City. He undoubtedly collected fabulous profits from the string of night clubs in that big town over the river. He was even reported, at one time, to have had the managing editor of a big newspaper on his payroll, and through his gang machinations, helped to control city elections. These men, who were in the tough Jersey City at the time Jud Schultz and a group of his gangsters were ambushed at the Palace Chop House, always suspected that it might have been Lum and his boys who did the betraying. That gang massacre never was solved.

And I'll wager you have never heard the name Lungy Roman. The reference to Roman is pertinent to our present story and comments only to the extent that it shows there are big-time dealers in vice and death, who do not swagger through the public streets hugging chunks of the rotogravure section and staging fancy funerals for their victims. Siegel may have been another of these reticent racketeers. But in the case of Bugsy Siegel, if he was all that the Federal Agent makes him out to have been, the police may certainly find themselves in riddles. There may be some facts at headquarters tomorrow, and in Sacramento it is proved very often, especially in narcotics investigations, local police officials are not presented with the information gathered by Federal Agents.

CC

Date: June 27, 1947

Record: 826

Program: Frank Hemingway C

Time: 8:00 p.m.

The divorced wife of Bugsy Siegel talked with District Attorney's investigators in Los Angeles today. After the conference, officials refused to say very much, but they did tell reporters Mrs. Siegel gave them some valuable information that may be a lead to the capture of the gunman that shot down her former husband last Friday evening.

THE ROOSEVELTS

RR December 2, 1946 #B-2781

Eddie Lyon, at 11:00 A. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Also here in Los Angeles, Mrs. Jimmie Roosevelt is expecting her second child any hour now. She has a reservation for the stork today at St. Vincent's hospital."

RR December 25, 1946 #A or B 3180

Eddie Lyon, substituting for Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Elliott Roosevelt and his former movie actress wife, Faye Emerson, have arrived back in our country from their tour of Russia and eastern Europe. The son of the late President still refuses to comment on his interview with Russia's Premier Stalin, or to say anything about the domestic political situation."

RR January 29, 1947 #B-4898

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has proposed a world bill of rights. She presented the UN Commission on the Bill of Rights with an American plan to extend the basic freedoms to every nation. The former first lady also asked the United Nations to work out a treaty establishing freedom of the press throughout the world."

RR February 19, 1947 #B-5681

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles) :

"Today two famous persons have made appeals for aid in the problem of feeding the hungry of the world. Pope Pius requested the American Catholic children to help save the starving children of Europe. And Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt called on all Americans to help provide relief for the displaced Jews of Europe."

RR

April 12, 1947

#B-7803

Norman Nesbitt, at 8:00 A.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"The second anniversary of the death of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt is marked by memorial services today across the country. Hyde Park, New York, as the site of the Roosevelt estate that has become a national shrine, is the center of the commemoration services for the late president. Second only to the Hyde Park ceremonies are the memorial services now underway in Warm Springs, Georgia.

"President Truman's westward flight from Washington this morning marks the start of his third year in office. The presidential plane took off for Grand View, Missouri, and there Mr. Truman will visit briefly with his mother and later in the day go on to Kansas City to deliver a radio tribute to the memory of his predecessor."

HUGHES

RR

December 28, 1946

#B-3415

Vance Graham, at 8:00 A. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"TWA seems to be having its troubles here at home as well as abroad here this morning. The American Aviation Daily says American aviator Howard Hughes, largest company stockholder, has called for the resignation of all officers and directors of the company. The trade paper says behind the financial crisis in TWA is a widening rift between TWA president, Jack Frye, and Hughes. TWA now is discussing a forty-million-dollar loan with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as the result of a reported loss of twelve million dollars in revenue this year. The loss is attributed to grounding of its Constellation planes and a three-week pilots' strike last October."

RR

February 11, 1947

B-5290

Eddie Lyon at 4:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Incidentally, the Senate War Investigating Committee heard today from Howard Hughes, the millionaire plane builder, that his fabulous eight-motored super flying-boat will zoom into the air some time this year. That's the plane, incidentally, designed to carry 700 fully equipped soldiers."

RR

February 21, 1947

B-5726

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Returning to this country once again, there's been a shake up in the high command of Transworld Airlines. Jack Frey (?) is out as president of TWA along with the company's senior vice president in charge of administration, E. Lee Talman (?). Both men are expected to remain with TWA in a consulting capacity. The change is intended to put complete control of the TWA in the hands of millionaire flier Howard Hughes and his immediate business associates."

RR

March 4, 1947

#B-6202

E. F. Hutton and Company, Business News at 8:15 A. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"A spokesman for Howard Hughes says there is no truth of rumor—to the rumor of merger negotiations between TWA and Pan American."

RR

April 4, 1947

#B-7389

Eddie Lyon, at 4:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Howard Hughes, the millionaire sportsman, revealed today that he will take off at nine o'clock tomorrow morning to test fly the XF-11, an experimental photo-reconnaissance plane which crashed and nearly killed him on its first flight last July."

RR

April 4, 1947

#B-7376

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Howard Hughes has announced in Los Angeles that he will resume testing the photo-reconnaissance plane that almost killed him in a crash last July. Hughes will take off in a second model of the plane from Culver City tomorrow morning."

BARUCH

RR

December 16, 1946

#B-3250

Vance Graham at 3:00 P. M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)
(Recording begun late.)

"... Bernard M. Baruch is expected to call for a vote on the American atomic energy control plan tomorrow. It's said reliably that Baruch is convinced that speed is imperative, and therefore plans to ask the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission for immediate action. A policy decision could be actually taken when the full committee meets tomorrow at eleven o'clock eastern time. The delegates say privately that considerable speech-making may delay the vote for several days. Baruch already has asked the commission not to delay harnessing the atom with some sort of regulation. He has appealed especially to the Russian delegate, Andrei Gromyko, who rejected the American control plan last summer. Baruch asked Gromyko for cooperation in the light of statements of Soviet leaders agreeing to inspections and controls."

RR

February 3, 1947

#B-5037

Lawrence Thor at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Baruch had more to say on the atomic bomb than his expression of distress over possible espionage. The former head of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission testified before the Congressional Atomic Committee which is studying President Truman's five nominations to the federal Atomic Commission. Baruch said that the atomic program primarily is one of military uses and that so-called army brass hats have been criticized too often. Said Baruch, 'We criticize them in peace time and then suddenly tell them they must fight the whole world.'

"Democratic Senator Johnson of Colorado told Baruch that the committee had, and I quote: 'found some disposition to draw an iron curtain between members of the federal Atomic Commission and the military and between the Commission and Congress,' but Baruch replied that the military side of atomic energy will be the important thing until a strict international agreement is reached. The statesman

who has been a government advisor in two world wars then was questioned about the nominations to the federal commission. He declined to discuss the choice of Carroll Wilson as General Manager explaining he doesn't know the man. In answer to a question he said he couldn't think of a better choice for the post than Major General Thomas Farrell, former deputy director of the Manhattan project. Baruch praised the general qualifications of David Lilienthal as Commission chairman. Baruch said, 'He drives exceedingly hard and sometimes makes enemies,' referring to the old feud between the former TVA chairman and Senator McKellar of Tennessee. McKellar asked Baruch if he favors naming a Communist to the government and got this reply. 'I wouldn't appoint a Communist to office any time,' but Baruch was quick to add he doesn't regard Lilienthal as a Communist or even favorable to the cause. During the exchange about Lilienthal McKellar asked Baruch if he knew that Lilienthal didn't know a thing about the bomb until it fell on Hiroshima. The atomic advisor said, 'Neither did I.'"

RR

February 3, 1947

#B-5063

Frank Hemingway, at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Well, let's see what Washington was doing today. Last week, you recall, the capital abounded in speculation and you had to keep ducking to avoid those flying rumors. Today the city seems to be buzzing because of testimony Bernard Baruch gave before a closed session of the Senate Atomic Committee. The session was closed, but you know how senators are, and reporters soon learned a hot story.

"Baruch said that the Russians may have gained some highly secret atomic information, but that apparently they don't know what the information means or what to do with it. Our elder statesman says that certain questions the Russians have asked in the United Nations discussions of atomic control indicate there have been security leaks. In one case they seem to have come upon an American code word without knowing its significance. Baruch says he's afraid that bomb secrets may be reaching Russia through Canada. He gave no details, but says he's worried on new reports on plutonium developments in that country.

"Baruch reminded the senators that it was only a year ago that a Russian spy ring was uncovered in our neighbor

to the north. He implied it could happen again. And, as Baruch spoke, a Canadian official admitted that atomic information may be leaking out of the country. This official said that some persons suspected of belonging to a Russian spy ring are still working for the Canadian government. They've never been brought to trial."

RR

May 2, 1947

#8480

Eddie Lyon substituting for Norman Nesbitt, at 6:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Back on Capitol Hill, the nation's lawmakers received some advice today from elder statesman Bernard Baruch who urges that income taxes not be cut at this time. Baruch who recently retired from public affairs expresses his views in a letter to Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, who is a member of the Senate Finance Committee now completing hearings on a bill to reduce income taxes. Mr. Baruch's letter was read to the committee records, and it says that we should cut our expenditures as much as we can but should apply the surplus to debt retirement. Such a fiscal policy, says Mr. Baruch, would do more to bring about a business revival than cutting taxes would and he added that it would also strengthen America's position in foreign affairs."

CC

Date: June 26, 1947

Record: 798

Program: News—Norman Nesbit A

Time: 6:00 P.M.

For further national developments. We also turn to our Capitol where Bernard M. Baruch today accused Russia of waging a cold war against the United States. The object, he says, is to stir up national unrest but, he adds that armed conflict between the two nations is not an immediate threat. Baruch outlined a program for industrial and military preparedness designed to foster peace throughout the world, and high on his list of recommendations is universal military training.

EDITORIALS

RR

October 2, 1946

#B-761

News on the Hour at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

Our two o'clock feature, 'Editorial for Today,' is from the pages of today's Los Angeles Times. It's titled, 'Secretary Anderson Utters a Profound Truth,' and it says, 'In his official ruling that meat is scarce, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson makes a finding that no housewife is likely to challenge, or restaurant or hotel buyer either for that matter. The public knew it some time ago. The reason for meat being scarce, however, is another story and so is the question of what ought to be done about the shortage. It may be noted that Anderson did not say there is a shortage of meat on the hoof. The President and some others have intimated that there is, but the consensus seems to be that there are plenty of meat animals and that what is lacking is an incentive to get them to market. If this is the case, continuation of price controls will not cure the shortage but tend to perpetuate it. Meat will continue to be scarce as long as meat grazers think they can get a better price.

"The plain fact is that price control without rationing and in time of peace cannot be made to work. The OPA demonstrates that completely. It has fixed the price of meat and there is no meat, at least in the legitimate markets. That there would be meat at a higher price, though probably a lower one than obtained during the OPA holiday, seems to be the opinion of the best informed.' That's our 'Editorial for Today' taken from today's Los Angeles Times."

RR

October 4, 1946

#B-995

News, at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles) :
(Sound of chime.)

"Our two o'clock feature, 'Editorial for Today,' is from this morning's Los Angeles Times. Titled, 'Moving Off the Housing Shortage Shoals,' it says, in part:

"Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt, touring Los Angeles, which he labels the most critical housing area in the United States, announces that the pace is being quickened on the construction of small rental apartments and on the

processing of the mountain of priority applications in the local CPA office. Critics of the nationwide housing program have attacked it repeatedly for its failure to give more than a nod of approval to rental unit construction. Emphasis everywhere on the program, which was designed primarily for veterans, is on the building of homes for these veterans to buy. It now is becoming very obvious that the average veteran does not have enough money for a home at today's inflated prices. Millions of veterans and others need rentals, flats, apartments, duplexes, and small bungalows, with a rent that's within their pocketbooks. Mr. Wyatt said that new regulations of the FHA will facilitate the construction of three-room, bachelor-type apartments. The housing expediter further revealed that more than a dozen architects in CPA offices throughout the country have been assigned to the Los Angeles office to clear up the backlog of operator's and builder's priorities in the local office. Exactly why the agency delayed in offering aid to this office until it was clogged by 868 applications, representing 11,000 to 12,000 housing units, was not made clear.

"Mr. Wyatt, and presumably other housing officials in Washington, acknowledge that Los Angeles has the greatest housing problem in the nation. Almost a year ago when the Wyatt program was blueprinted, the theme was principally, 'Homes for the veteran to buy.' Now, a year later, there is a gradual turn down the road to rental construction, which will be accelerated—we hope."

"That's today's editorial (sound of chime) from the pages of this morning's Los Angeles Times."

RR

October 5, 1946

#B-1030

Bob Adams at 8:00 A.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Meanwhile, in Chicago, a spokesman for the shoe and leather industry has appealed publicly to black market slaughterers, asking them to be more careful in skinning the animals they butcher. The appeal is contained in a trade publication, 'Hide and Leather and Shoes.' The editorial, written by William Rossie, says there is a desperate shortage of shoe leather, and it claims regular leather supplies have been cut off during the meat shortage. Many hides which could be salvaged from the black market, have been destroyed or so badly mutilated they afforded poor quality leather.

"The editorial went on to say, 'We are naive enough to believe that even black marketeers have a remaining flicker

of patriotism and compassion to which we can appeal.' It continues, 'We say this, not with any intention of purchasing your illicit hides, of course, but merely because we wince at the thought of wasted hides in the face of today's rock bottom inventories.'"

RR

October 9, 1946

#B-1143

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles):

"Our two o'clock feature:—Today's editorial is from this morning's Los Angeles Times. Titled 'A Democrat Praises GOP Foreign Policy Stand,' here is what it says; it's short and we quote it in its entirety: 'The garrulous left wing followers of Henry Wallace, who endeavor to weaken American foreign policy by smashing at Secretary of State Byrnes' program and smearing Republican supporters of the Secretary's efforts in Paris, had a finger shaken at them by a fellow Democrat. Senator Carl A. Hatch, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has reiterated the non-partisan stand of his nation in foreign issues. "No person," said the senator, "is more gratified than I am at the stand the Republican Party is taking in strongly supporting our country's foreign policy. Our relations with other countries are not Democratic and they are not Republican. They are American." The senator was acknowledging what almost all loyal Americans, regardless of party, believe. The word "almost" excludes the left wing element of the Democratic Party, which fanatically reduces all issues—domestic and foreign alike—to a partisan level. Presumably, they believe that if the Republican Party is working faithfully, especially Senator Vandenberg, to offer a solid front for Byrnes' policies abroad, there is something wrong with the whole set-up. That is precisely what gives comfort to our rivals at the peace table. Senator Hatch should be praised for helping to clear the air of much bad-smelling political smoke.'

"And that's today's editorial, taken from the pages of this morning's Los Angeles Times."

RR

October 17, 1946

#B-1218

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Our two o'clock feature:—Today's editorial is from the pages of this morning's Los Angeles Times. It's called, 'A

Gallup Poll Interpretation', and says in part: 'Harry Truman is not a bad fellow. He is undoubtedly a poor president, but we've had others as weak or weaker who came through without calamity and are remembered, if at all, with kindness. Their times were different. Mr. Truman, a man of ordinary capacity, is to a large extent the victim of his troubled times. His failures are great because—failures because the problems he attempted to solve are great (sentence sic). Moreover, he lacks his predecessor's brilliant intuitions as a stage director. He cannot cover a serious mistake, as Mr. Roosevelt did, by maneuvering the spotlight to something new and interesting when the fumbling of an older problem was becoming apparent. Very little was settled by the Roosevelt administration. So Mr. Truman fell heir to an incredible amount of unfinished business. By its nature, some of this business could not be finished: the proposed glamorous impossibilities. No man, living or dead, and including Mr. Truman, could have brought these matters through. But Mr. Truman, loyal and humble, vowed when he took office that he would execute faithfully the policies of his predecessor. He tried. His sin, according to the ethic formulated before he came to office, was not that he failed, but that he allowed the failure to become apparent. This is probably the safest generality to make on the Gallup Poll. There are many reasons why the strength of the Democratic Party is at its lowest point in 16 years, but the chief one seems simply that the Roosevelt policies have failed and that a large number of people who used to vote Democratic are aware of the failure. A more brilliant man than Mr. Truman might have saved the party control for a little longer. His cabinet foils, his train of Missouri henchmen, his gross toadying to the unions, his ineptness with the press, his heavy-handed politicking, blaming everything on the Republican minority, capped by his uniquely clumsy handling of the meat price controls have accelerated the debacle.'

"That's today's editorial from this morning's Los Angeles Times."

RR

November 14, 1946

#B-2055

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Our two o'clock feature:—Today's editorial is taken from the pages of this morning's Los Angeles Examiner. Titled, 'President Truman's Omission', it says in part: 'In

his Armistice Day press conference, President Truman referred to the forthcoming divided party responsibility in terms of apparent friendliness and sweet reasonableness. His language, like his talk of economy, was amicable, but in public life an official's action is more important than his verbal expressions. Even from the standpoint of words, there is a material omission in Mr. Truman's effort to take cognizance of the election six days after the event. Nowhere does the president say, or even intimate, that the electorate, by a decisive majority, has given a mandate for a fundamental change. Nor does the president even hint that the outgoing 79th Congress, with which he has been at loggerheads because of its refusal to support him in following the discredited PAC ideological line, was evidently closer to an understanding of the contemporary popular mood than the chief executive. The president's admonition against attempts to achieve notoriety or partisan advantage by exploitation of the sensational, or by the mere creation of controversy, hedged the whole question of the new mandate. Will the president regard as a bid for sensationalism a balanced Republican legislative program for drastic cuts in federal expenditures, for tax revision and reductions, for correction of the inequities in labor legislation, and for restoration in government of common sense and common honesty? Mr. Truman's honeyed words leave these questions unanswered. Mr. Truman is admittedly on the spot, for if he can develop the requisite flexibility, it should be possible to achieve desirable bi-partisan cooperation in the coming two crucial years. In such circumstances, Mr. Truman's expression of a desire to cooperate with Congress will happily prove to be more than an empty gesture.'

"And that was today's editorial taken from this morning's Los Angeles Examiner."

RR

November 15, 1946

#B-2294

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Our two o'clock feature:—Today's editorial is entitled, 'Our New Congress' and appeared in this morning's Los Angeles Examiner. It states in part, we quote: 'The debacle that overtook the New Deal in the congressional elections was a double-barrelled disaster for the forces of Marxism and subversion in the United States. Senator Mead will be replaced in the new Congress by New York's experienced Re-

publican legislator, Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, author of the first teachers' oath of loyalty law ever to be enacted in this country. Another of the left wing group who will be gone is Senator James M. Tunnell of Delaware, replaced by Republican John J. Williams. Still another is Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, supplanted by the Keystone State's Republican Governor Edward S. Martin. Senator Guffey was the New Dealer who opened the fight to pack the Supreme Court by making an introductory radio speech. Some of the left wing leaders remain, but the northern conservatives and senators from the Democratic South will be the new party leaders in the 80th Congress, while the Republicans gain such new voices as those of former Governors John W. Bricker of Ohio and Raymond Baldwin of Connecticut and former Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. Furthermore, a Republican, Mr. James P. Kem, now has President Truman's old seat from Missouri. Senator William F. Knowland returns from California, and the state of Washington has instituted a Republican for an incumbent left wing Democrat, Hugh D. Mitchell. In the House of Representatives, the election results were similar. The House of Representatives is a rather large body, and the days of its members are full, making it difficult for them to scan every bill or resolution closely. On any suspect or controversial measure, the other members of the House will usually be able to detect the Communist Party—when there is one—by heeding the attitudes and utterances of Representatives Marcan-tonio and Powell. The people, on November 5th, voted emphatically against New Deal Communism. Their action gave the new Congress a compelling mandate to do likewise.

"And that concludes our two o'clock feature, 'Today's Editorial', entitled 'Our New Congress' and quoted in part from this morning's Los Angeles Examiner."

RR

November 18, 1946

#B-2271

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Our two o'clock feature:—Today's editorial is taken from yesterday's Los Angeles Examiner. It's titled, 'Sure, We Could Pay', and it says in part: 'UN wants the United States to pay 50 per cent of its budget. The British, with rare refinement, would make it 49 per cent. Perhaps that's to make us junior partners. Poland, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia prefer to pay nothing. Soviet Russia is down for a

mere six per cent. The United States was not asked what it would prefer to contribute to UN. We were told. We were assessed. Sure, we could pay—not 50 per cent but 100 per cent. But does it ever occur to the assembled diplomats to ask why we could afford to pay? They say that we possess a greater per capita wealth. Well, why do we possess a greater per capita wealth? Why is the American standard of living so much higher than that of any other people on the face of the earth? Why were we able to pay out more than 40 billion dollars of lend-lease? Why are we being called upon to bear on our shoulders the cost of the rehabilitation of Europe and Asia? Has it ever occurred to Molotov and Gusev (?) and the other Soviet delegates to ask why we and not they—they're supposed to have a perfected political, social and economic system—why can they only pay six per cent while they ask us to pay 50 per cent? Why is America first and foremost among all nations? It is because we are a free people. We are free politically, socially, economically. We are free to think, to write, to speak, to risk, to succeed, to fail. Government is our servant, not our master. The will of the people is not expressed in coerced hosannas to self-glorified leaders but in a free choice at honest, secret elections. We are strong because ours is a moral civilization, based upon an acceptance of God's law. That is our strength.'

"And that is today's editorial, taken from yesterday's Los Angeles Examiner."

RR

November 19, 1946

#B-2250

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles) :

"Our two o'clock feature:—Today's editorial is taken from this morning's Los Angeles Times, titled, 'An 83rd Anniversary', it says in part: 'When Abraham Lincoln of Illinois went to Washington in 1861 to take the presidential oath of office, he understood the intention of the South less well than the Ambassador from the United Kingdom. He thought the sections were divided over the extension of slavery, which is what most of his fellow citizens of Springfield thought. But he learned quickly. Eight months later, when he delivered his first annual message to Congress, he knew that slavery was not the main issue, that both the Southerners who loved slavery and the Southerners who hated slavery were tired of living with the North and wanted a legal separation. The United States had become only a

geographical expression—two nations, one a feudal aristocracy, the other an 85 year old experiment in democratic republicanism, had developed side by side and the institutions of each were threatened by the other. Such reflections as these are prompted by President Truman's suggestion that all Americans read the Gettysburg Address today, the 83rd anniversary of its delivery. That brief address was delivered two years after the first message to Congress was written, and it is a distillation of the first message. Most Americans have read the Gettysburg Address before today, but in reading it, reverently and dutifully, or for sheer pleasure in its perfection of statement, they often detached it from the context of events. Englishmen discovered the merit of it before Americans perceived how well it formulated the only way of life that was suitable to them. The Lincoln ideal, a government of the people, by the people and for the people.'

"That is today's editorial, taken from this morning's Los Angeles Times."

RR

November 20, 1946

#B-2222

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

(Sound of chime)

"Our two o'clock feature, 'Today's Editorial', is from this morning's Los Angeles Times. Titled, 'The Answer Is In Washington', it says in part: 'After spending many thousands of dollars and putting in weeks of intensive effort trying to stop the Hollywood film strike, the Screen Actors Guild has thrown up its hands and in effect appealed to the membership of the Conference of Studio Unions to overthrow its present leadership and force an end to the quarrel. The SAG appears in the dispute an an innocent but injured bystander, being uninterested directly in who builds sets or where, so long as they get built. It has come to the conclusion that certain of the leaders of the CSU do not want the strike settled. It quoted statements (?). The SAG is the organization which went to the Chicago convention of the American Federation of Labor and pleaded for machinery strong enough to end jurisdictional disputes. The SAG brought Joseph B. Keenan here from Chicago to be an arbiter of inter-union mixups. It failed at Chicago and it has failed here. The efforts of local authorities to prevent and to suppress breaches of the peace and to protect the persons and

homes of people who want to work have not succeeded much better. More than 800 arrests have been made, but the rioting and defiance of the courts go right on. The fact is, this strike cannot be settled locally; though before the passage of the Wagner Act, it could have been. In a recent speech at San Francisco, Byron Price, chairman of the board of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, called for specific legislation from Congress, outlawing jurisdictional strikes, and declaring that in refusing to take decisive action, the AF of L had booted its opportunity to solve the jurisdictional strike problem without outside compulsion. And the job must be done by Congress, which alone has the power to act. It passed the Wagner Act; it must overhaul it. No one else can. The answer is in Washington.'

(Sound of chime)

"That is our two o'clock feature, 'Today's Editorial', taken from this morning's Los Angeles Times."

RR

November 22, 1946

#B-2379

News at 2:00 P.M. at KMPC (Los Angeles)

(SOUND OF CHIME)

"Our two o'clock feature, 'Today's Editorial', is titled, 'Democracy, Soviet-Style, at Work in Rumania' and appeared in today's Los Angeles Times. It states:

"'As everybody expected, the Communist Coalition government of Premier Groza has won a victory in Rumania's elections to the Constituent Assembly by an overwhelming margin. That the election was not free and fair is the consensus of outside observers, and as a result, recognition of the new regime by the British and American governments is quite likely to be withheld. Something new in elections was the picketing of the American Mission offices by followers of Groza after some thousands of Bucharest residents had appeared to protest being left off the registration list. The Groza government estimates that 95 per cent of the registered voters cast ballots, but how many qualified voters were not allowed to register is not revealed. It is declared on good authority that less than ten per cent of Rumanians are Communists or Communist sympathizers—partly because they dislike and fear Russia, and partly because they dislike and fear Bulgaria, which has gone Communist.

"How then can the Communists win the election? The answer is that what the Russian calls democracy—that has worked there. Under a Russian-type democracy you vote Communist or else—"

"And that concludes our two o'clock feature, 'Democracy, Soviet-Style, at Work in Rumania', which appeared in today's Los Angeles Times."

(SOUND OF CHIME)

RR

December 6, 1946

#B-2851

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles) :

(SOUND OF CHIME)

"Our two o'clock feature, 'Today's Editorial,' appeared in this morning's Los Angeles Examiner. It is entitled, 'A Ceiling On Spending,' and states in part: 'Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, who will succeed to the chairmanship of the Senate Appropriations Committee in the new Congress, declares that the Republican majority in Congress will create one new ceiling which will benefit the American people and which will have their hearty approval. It is the Republican intention, says Senator Bridges, to put effective ceilings on federal spending and federal employment, with substantial reductions in both. If this is done, the desirable objective of a balanced budget and reduced taxation will be easily and beneficially accomplished. There is ample assurance that the new Republican majority in Congress will have strong Democratic support in its endeavor, for many of the most able and responsible Democrats in the long stretch of New Deal Congresses have deplored and opposed the profligate expenditures and employment for which the New Deal administrations were responsible. But the New Deal never tried to reduce federal spending and employment in proportion to the real needs and resources of the country, and never wanted to. The New Deal was congenitally an extravagant and wasteful political regime. It suffered from the malignant economic and social and financial and political diseases of Squandermania. Even without the excuse and impetus of war, it taxed the people beyond the limit of their wages and savings and borrowed against the credit of future generations in excess of their ability to pay.

"The Republican program of retrenchment in federal spending and employment is a wholly sound and utterly

necessary American program, logically and patriotically based on the belief of Senator Bridges that the American citizen is entitled to keep more of his income than present government spending practices allow him to do. If this objective of the new Republican Congress is attained, the American government will not only be conducted within the means of the people but will be conducted more efficiently and more honestly. And the current taxes against the people will be substantially and consistently and beneficially reduced. And the heavy weight of debt upon them will be progressively eased.'

"And that concludes our two o'clock feature, 'Today's Editorial,' entitled 'A Ceiling On Spending,' which appeared in this morning's Los Angeles Examiner."

RR

December 30, 1946

#B-3383

News at 2:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

(SOUND OF CHIME)

"Our two o'clock feature, 'Today's Editorial', is from this morning's Los Angeles Times. On Mondays, the editorial page of the Times is turned over to readers. This particular one was written by Henry S. McKee of Los Angeles. The title: 'One More Evil To Be Ended'.

"'For many years, the nation has been bedeviled and its progress impeded by three evil things. These have been the war, the burlesque government at Washington, and the labor union racket. The war is ended. The crackpot government is ended. And it is now certain that within a few months labor organizations will be required to obey the same laws that govern the rest of us. A union will be a strong, respectable and valuable organization, fully protected in the enjoyment of its just rights and fully respecting its own obligations. It will cease to be the private property of professional organizers, used by them as a bludgeon in conducting a ruthless, piratical racket. The importance of these three events cannot be overestimated. They remove three evils which the nation could not have long survived. They open the way to high and prolonged national welfare. This welfare may and probably will be subject to occasional, relatively minor interruptions. As a people, we find it easier to adopt slogans than to think. It's our national habit. Somebody said we would have a boom and a bust. It was a catchy expression, easy to remember and

to repeat. It sounded like something wise, that made serious thought unnecessary. By next summer it may be replaced by some other wisecrack.'

"That's today's editorial, written by Henry S. McKee and appearing in this morning's Los Angeles Times."

(SOUND OF CHIME)

RR

March 27, 1947

#B-7126

Frank Hemingway at 8:00 P.M. over KMPC (Los Angeles)

"Condemning charges about Russia are contained in an article published in the Readers Digest this month. The article is a condensation by Digest editor Max Eastman on a soon to be published book called, 'Nothing but Their Chains' written by David J. Dolin and Boris Nicolevski.

"Eastman calls his article, 'The Truth About Soviet Russia's 14,000,000 Slaves', and here is what he says: 'There are at least 14,000,000 slaves in the forced labor empire of the Soviet Union. They live in corrals surrounded by stockades topped with barbed wire, watched day and night by riflemen in turrets with powerful search lights, and packs of dogs pursue runaways. They do the heaviest, roughest, most grueling labor--mining, lumbering, forest clearing and construction. In some of the camps the slaves live in conditions worse than those endured by men of the Stone Age. They sleep in crowded, unheated, filthy barracks. They work ten to 12 consecutive hours and are fed meager portions of watered soup, mush and bread.

"If the slaves do not fulfill their norm of productive labor, their infinitesimal rations are reduced still further. This slave labor is cheap, constant and controllable. State police merely pick up the slaves on city streets or drag them out of their beds at night. This labor is an essential factor in the economy of the so-called First Socialist State.

"On what basis are Soviet citizens chosen for their doom? They are people who obstruct, criticize or are suspected of secretly disliking the totalitarian Communist regime. The most privileged among them are common criminals. The least privileged are those who simply oppose the regime because of moral, religious or political convictions. These are called enemies of the people. There is an endless source of recruits. A woman cook on a collective farm forgot to salt

the dinner. She was prosecuted for failure to perform official duties. A man sent to town to sell rye sold it at 23 rubles instead of 26 or 27. He was arrested for poor salesmanship. It's to hide these facts that the Iron Curtain was pulled down. You can read Max Eastman's condensation of the book, 'Nothing But Their Chains,' in the latest edition of the Readers Digest."

SCHEDULE B**Excerpts from Radio Reports Note Sheets Turned over
by Commission Counsel on October 19, 1950, For
which Disks Have Been Destroyed or Are Withheld.****(Misspellings in Original Note Sheets Are Not Corrected)****April 16, 1946, 12 mid. No. 3322 News****Lehman quoted.****April 29, 1946, 12 mid. No. 4231 News****UN Mrs. FDR elected chairman on human rights.****May 16, 1946, 12 mid. No. 5077 News****Roosevelt in San Diego to address Democratic meeting.****May 16, 1946, 12 mid. No. 5077 News****Sons of Roosevelt will not seek public offices solely on
father's name James R quoted.****May 24, 1946, 12 mid. No. 5454 News****White House says response to Truman favorable.****May 27, 1946, 12 mid. No. 5542 News****Wallace quoted will support Truman for reelection.****May 27, 1946, 12 mid. No. 5542 News****Hannegan quoted.****May 27, 1946, 12 mid. No. 5542 News****Someone else predicts Truman will win.****June 14, 1946, 12:15 P.M. No. 6216 Norman Nesbit B****Atomic Energy Control Commission meeting and the
Foreign Minister's meeting may well control the
destiny of the world.****Bernard Barauch Points out that any control of the
atomic energy is a control of war itself. Elimination**

of veto right in so far as atomic power is concerned is the first and prime requisite. Complete freedom for inspection of all atomic producing plants by competent scientist must be guaranteed.

July 14, 1946, 8:00 P.M. No. 7903 News

Edwin Pauley—arrived at Frankfort today. Pauley talked to newsmen. Charges Russians are violating Potsdam agreement.

August 8, 1946, 11:00 A.M. No. 8895 News and Bank-
hage

Howard Hughes is still recovering.

August 14, 1946, 12:15 P. M. No. 9314 Norman Nesbit A

Booker T. Washington—quotes and comments on many of the writings and sayings of this famous negro writer, scientist—leads up to this—watch out for the promise of something for nothing—it is an old political subterfuge—

August 15, 1946, 12:15 P. M. No. 9166 Norman Nesbit A

Real regret in Wash. over the defeat of Bob LaFollette in Wis.—feeling shared by men in all stage of political science that it is a loss to the entire nation—for LaFollette there remains a large reservoir of good will even among those who didn't always agree with him—he was a man of strong principal—great political and idealogical honesty—wouldn't budge on what he believed—that was what won him the support of Roosevelt—he loved the Senate and in turn was loved by it—was frequently called upon to preside—hated absenteeism—broke up angry debates—LaFollette is gone but he won't be forgotten

August 25, 1946, 8:00 P.M. No. 1780 Frank Hemingway
Wallace—foreign policy changing for better—

September 5, 1946, 11:00 A.M. No. 9860 News A

Truman—Endorses Mead and Lyman of NY Dem. ticket—won't call special session of Congress—still favors entry of 100,000 Jews to Palestine and reveals angle-Am. committee still working on it—

September 9, 1946, 12:15 P.M. No. 44 Business News
(E. F. Hutton)

Herald Tribune says severe internal difficulties in Soviet Union.

September 19, 1946, 12:15 P.M. No. 323 Norman Nesbit A

Wallace letter—one of most interesting remarks was 'twenty five years of anti-Soviet propaganda in the U.S.'—conversely there are several Communist magazines and papers published both in the U.S. and Britain—this anti-Soviet propaganda isn't the main reason for the present differences between these two countries—it is fear of the unknown—we don't know enough about us—a free exchange of knowledge is necessary—exchange of movies, books, magazines, literature, speakers, etc.—

September 21, 1946, 8:45 A.M. No. 549 News A

Wallace—Post-mortem rages—Farley praised Truman's action—Byrnes tight-lipped—

September 23, 1946, 11:00 A.M. No. 532 News A

Harriman—Says foreign policy based on public opinion—pledges support of Truman-Byrnes foreign policy—

September 29, 1946, 8:30 P.M. No. 832 Will Rogers Jr.

Speech by Will Rogers

October 1, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 565 News C

Wallace—To campaign in three states—

October 1, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 565 News C

Taken from L/A. Examiner—Stalin Seldom Speaks—when he does the question arises 'Why does he speak?'—clash between Russia and U. S. inevitable—split in U.S. between F.D.R. and New Dealers strike of 1946 made depression picture—Stalin has reached the opinion that disintegration of U.S. is taking too long and will try to reach settlement in Peace Conference.

(The following was written in pencil in handwriting at bottom of the page)

Vance Graham—Mount Re 1212—Helm sec. Was there any criticism?

Any disparaging—Averill Berman—Hearst Newspapers here

Announcer: Here is our 2 o'clock feature—Editorial for today

Our editorial for today taken from L/A Examiner

October 6, 1946, 8:30 P.M. No. 1007 Will Rogers

Will Rogers, Jr. in Sacramento—Sheridan Downey with him,

Says Demos. believe in the right to pursue happiness, but that he also needs a pair of shoes to pursue it in.

Sheridan Downey speaks—Hopes Rogers will be elected.

Tells of his combat service—

Says he's an advocate of the Townsend plan.

Talks abouts a pension plan.

Introduce Will Rogers, Jr.—

Will be a pleasure to work with Sheridan

Downey in Washington in the Senate

Will support Downey in his efforts for old age pensions

This country has raw materials in abundance—

We have the capacity to guarantee to every American a high standard of living—but do we have the political skill.

Believes in Townsend Plan also.

Our pension system is falling apart.

Too long pensions have been looked upon as charity.

October 8, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 1103 News A

Edgar G. Brown—Director of National Negro Council head of Negro group vehemently denies that the Negroes have any Communist affiliations to UN-American Committee—

Paul Robeson who recently express sympathy with Communist not affiliated with principal Negro groups in nation

October 10, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 924 News A
 L.A. Times—Breakdown of Price Controls—editorial—

October 12, 1946, 6:00 P.M. No. 1383 News

Wallace has new job.
 no newcomer to journalism.

October 20, 1946, 8:30 P.M. No. 1192 Will Rogers, Jr.

this speech is intact a replica of the speech made about a week ago

the 4 fears: fear of unemployment, inflation, war blame for present hi cost of living lies with selfish interest in congress. My Republican opponent right in there with the rest of them—helped kill price control—introduced bill for rent increase.

November 25, 1946, 12:00 noon No. 2430 Frank Hemingway

Mrs. Truman, Harry's mother is 99 today

November 26, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 2587B News

Editorial from LA Examiner about Britain's facilities for defense

November 27, 1946, 12:00 none No. 2596 Frank Hemingway

OPA cracking down on rice black market in So. Calif.—filed damage suits against Starr Rice Co., MacPhail Packing Co., Wei Fong Lun Co., Fung Ung Lun Col, and So. Calif. Wholesale Grocery Co.

November 27, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 2547B News A

L.A. Time editorial—Refualgtion is Not Persecution—

November 28, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 2511B News A

L.A. Examiner editorial

November 28, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 2511B News A

Jewish War Veterans of America pledge full support to Wyatt and his housing program—

November 29, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 2494 News A

L.A. Times—quotes editorial

November 29, 1946, 8:00 P.M. No. 2565 Frank Hemingway

Columbians and KKK suits will hang fire until next Spring—

December 3, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 2720B News

L.A. Times editorial concerning Mexico's new president

December 4, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 2752 News A

editorial on Lewis and the coal strike—from L.A. Times

December 5, 1946, 8:00 P.M. No. 2866 Frank Hemingway

US gave warning that atomic war must be allowed—
Baruch told the UN Atomic Energy Commission this

December 6, 1946, 12:00 noon No. 2860 Frank Hemingway

Edwin Pauley says in American Mercury that Russia's
demands for reparations from Germany may lead to
World War III

Says Russian demand is departure from Potsdam
Agreement

December 6, 1946, 8:25 A.M. No. 2573B Sports Review A
(Charley Tees)

Honolulu--protests the South's ban on negroes playing—
threatens to withdraw from Sugar Bowl Game

December 7, 1946, 12:00 none No. 2888 News (Frank
Hemingway)

E. Roosevelt and his wife visiting Stalin's native province
of Georgia in Russia—

December 7, 1946, 12:00 none No. 2888 News (Frank
Hemingway)

James Roosevelts—have news on—name Michael Anthony
weight 9 lbs 8 oz.

December 9, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 2955B News A

Editorial from LA Examiner—taxes have become greatest expense in America

Each family pays about \$1300 a year in taxes or about $\frac{1}{3}$ of their income

December 10, 1946, 11:00 A.M. No. 2931A News A

Governor of Ga. receives formal report from State A.G.
—on Columbians, Inc. charging that organization with
intent to overthrow the government

December 10, 1946, 8:00 P.M. No. 3015 Frank Hemingway
A

Georgia—story that unfolded down in Ga. Columbians
planned to kill Jews, negroes and try to overthrow the
government—KKK was active during the trial.

December 11, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 2990 News A

L.A. Times editorial—First Class Airport in a First Class
City—quote

December 12, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 2659 News

Today's editorial: A suicidal Course. The United States
seems to be taking the same course as followed after
the first world war. in respect to National Defense.
War Dept. has reduced its ground course units in U.S.
by 38,000 men for so called economy reasons. By
July 1 the American army will have no more 1,000,000
Officers and Men and the Navy will have one half
million including the aviation establishments

December 16, 1946, 8:00 P.M. No. 3034 Frank Hemingway

UN—Atomic Energy Committee will be addressed by
Baruch tomorrow

December 17, 1946, 11:00 A.M. No. 3237 News

Baruch says question debated long enough time for action
has arrived

December 17, 1946, 12:00 Noon No. 3039 Frank Hemingway

Baruch asked atomic energy commission to accept this country's report for control of atomic energy but Russia balked

December 17, 1946, 12:00 Noon No. 3039 Frank Hemingway

Senate War Investigating Committee heard that Bilbo still owes most of money he borrowed to pay alimony to his wife.

December 17, 1946, 12:00 Noon No. 3039 Frank Hemingway

Charged that Bilbo took graft from war contractors

December 18, 1946, 12:00 Noon No. 3206 Editor of the Air A
(Mary Burke King)

Bilbo—Senate committee investigation of his campaign for election and against the Negroes—it would be difficult in court to tie any of his utterances as preventing the Negro vote—

#3207—there has been evidence that he has received money, and had construction done for him—the AP story tells of a Juniper Grove Baptist Church under his mortgage but he got a deed and will convey the title upon his death or when the work by others is done as his donation—just an example of his low morals—there must be millions of men and women in the South who's soul and moral being is outraged at having Bilbo displayed as an example of Southerners

December 18, 1946, 12:00 Noon No. 3206 Editor of the Air A
(Mary Burke King)

NY Times quotation—A spokesman for Russia said his country must remain outside of UNESCO—the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization (?)—because liberty and democracy were included—all good dictionaries use examples for their definitions as the NY Times in its reply said—take the word liberty—our dictionary says it defines the opposite of slavery—the emancipation of the Russian serf was only a farce—he did not receive liberty as our dictionary would describe it

December 18, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 3219B News A

L.A. Examiner editorial quotation on Xmas seals

December 19, 1946, 12:00 Noon No. 3074 Frank Hemingway
A

Wallace—Said today that the U.S. should immediately halt production of atomic bombs and turn stock pile over to UN in

NEW REPUBLIC—can be no peace as long as U.S. maintains atomic bombs, Russia maintains huge army, and British keeps troops all over the world—the U.S. stock piling of atomic bombs shows it is the greatest imperialist nation in history

December 19, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 3076 News A

Demo. of Calif Elliot says surplus materials is rotting in Calif.

He criticized Congress because of bottlenecks.

December 20, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 3787B News A

L.A. Times, quotes editorial—on war surplus property handling or lack of handling

December 23, 1946, 2:00 P.M. No. 3133B News A

L.A. Examiner editorial quoted—about mailman

January 2, 1947, 2:00 P.M. No. 3705 News

Editorial from Times on Carrie Jacobs Bone and Harold Wakefield Cadman

January 3, 1947, 6:00 P.M. No. 3526 News (Sid Fuller)
Broadway News C

California—Senators vote against Bilbo—Downey and Knowland voted against him—Mrs. Douglas was grounded on way to Wash.

January 6, 1947, 2:00 P.M. No. 3822 News C

Truman's message—reviewed

January 6, 1947, 12:00 Noon No. 3823 Frank Hemingway
 Truman's Message to Congress reviewed—

GOP Congressman generally expressed the view that
 Truman apparently plans to step in the right direction

January 6, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 3927 Frank Hemingway
 A

Plans for FDR memorial in Washington, bill introduced
 in house

January 6, 1947, 7:00 P.M. No. 3813 News C
 TRUMAN'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

January 6, 1947, 2:00 P.M. No. 3822 News C

GOP majority feels Truman has taken step in right direc-
 tion if inadequate

January 6, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 3927 Frank Hemingway

Reaction of congress indicates that all will not be peaches
 and cream

GOP disagree with his refusal to reduce taxes—but most
 criticism on his labor proposals.

Wall Street not impressed with Truman's speech.

Truman made plea of labor and management to uphold
 national economy.

Truman called for merger of armed forces and universal
 training.

Foreign policy played second fiddle to domestic affairs.

January 7, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 3873 Frank Hemingway
 A

2 dems. think fighting men should have a bonus

January 8, 1947, 8:00 A.M. No. 3859 (Norman Nesbit)
 News A

Dem. Natl. Committee—issued a challenge against GOP
 political manuvering in Congress

January 10, 1947, 12:00 Noon No. 4073 Frank Hemingway
A

Helen D. Douglas—Takes oath of office today

January 10, 1947 8:00 P.M. No. 3957 Frank Hemingway
A

Baruch—bows out of public life—he announced today—
he called on Pres. Truman today

January 11, 1947 12:00 noon No. 4046 Frank Hemingway
A

H. Hughes and C. Grant—found safe in Ariz. after being
reported lost on flight to Mexico—did not report to
airports along the way—RKO wasn't alarmed—be-
lieved Hughes was flying visual instead of using radio
—phoned TWA in NY to see what all the fuss was
about—pretty good publicity no matter how you look
at it

January 13, 1947 12:00 noon No. 4144 Frank Hemingway
C

Black Market in sugar uncovered in south—Black Market
conducted by a woman bank clerk

January 14, 1947 12:00 noon No. 3982 Frank Hemingway
Mrs. Roosevelt appointment to UN Human Rights com-
mission approved

January 16, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 4627 Broadway News
Plane delivered to Hughes Aircraft today for Conversion
from Hawaii.

January 17, 1947 8:00 P.M. No. 4598 Frank Hemingway
Republicans moving cautiously today—Taylor claims they
plan to raid public treasury in attempt to get election-
eering material

January 22, 1947 8:00 A.M. No. 4477 News (Norman
Nesbitt) C

Dem—planning counter-plan to block GOP income tax
cutting plan they plan to ease the burden on the low-
income class

January 23, 1947 8:00 A. M. No. 4321 News (Norman Nesbit) A

Democrats have come up with a new plan to fight the GOP plan to cut income taxes

January 23, 1947 8:00 A. M. No. 4321 News (Norman Nesbit)

Democrats won a beauty contest in Congress

January 23, 1947 4:00 P.M. No. 4306 News

Sen. from ark. says the Democrats will have an easy victory

January 24, 1947 8:00 A.M. No. 4281 News (Norman Nesbit) C

Glenn Taylor—challenges the army's competence to deal with crime

January 27, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 4801 News (Sid Fuller)

Trials for violators of OPA ceiling on cars

January 30, 1947 5:00 P.M. No. 4932 Frank Hemingway C

FDR—started the March of Dimes on his birthday—

February 3, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5060 News B

Barauch—says civilian scientists have high-pressured the Army into releasing atomic secrets through Smithe report defends appointment of David Lillienthal—believes Russia may have some atomic bomb secrets—

February 4, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5113 News B

Al Capone—buried with simple Catholic ceremonies in Chicago

February 5, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5143 News B

Sen. Pepper—levels blast at GOP for their foreign affairs policy—Dalius, Vandenberg, Connolly main targets

February 6, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5224 News B

Rep. H. D. Douglas to present bill to Congress to speed up rental construction for veterans

February 6, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5224 News B

Hannigan booms 'Truman' for 2nd term as head of Democratic Party

February 13, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5501 News B

Truman—to defend Lillenthal to the end—Sen. White—to fight Lillenthal because of past record

February 14, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5541 News B

Lillenthal—opposition gains in strength LaFollette and Hart top favorites for Lillenthal post—Oak Ridge Assc. and No. Calif. Assc. of Scientists endorse Lillenthal

February 17, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5613 News B

Sen. Committee hears Chester Bernard—say that fear of war might force U.S. to adopt totalitarian policies—endorse Lillenthal

N.J. Bell Telephone Co.—president—Chester Bernard—too many people have information on the atomic bomb to keep secret—international control must be set-up immediately—

Sent. Flanders—to vote against Lillenthal—

Chicago Atomic Scientists—says Smith Report started the ball rolling toward revealing more and more atomic secrets—little reason to withhold un-important facts—Lillenthal was criticizing Manhattan Project they say

February 18, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5648 News B

Murray of CIO accepts to discuss AFL merger plan—would present huge front against labor legislation—

Green of AFL warns Congress against outlawing of 'closed shop'

David Morse, Undersecy. of Labor, says chaos would result if 'closed shop' were outlawed—

February 19, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5792 News (Sid Fuller)
B

Murray of CIO warns Congress to go easy on anti strike bills.

February 19, 1947 8:00 P.M. No. 5787 Frank Hemingway
Atomic energy committee at end of patience with McKellar. Hickenlooper says that witnesses were brought to Washington at a complete waste of money.

February 20, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5697 News (Sid Fuller)
B

Lillenthal chances somewhat brighter tonight

February 21, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5662 News (Sid Fuller)
B

Ruthers of UAW denounces punitive labor legislation

February 21, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5662 News (Sid Fuller)
B

Taft to oppose Lillenthal's nomination—Senator Lodge to favor Lillenthal.

February 26, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 5987 News B

Lillenthal—hearings close—vote to be taken soon former head of General Electric endorses confirmation of Lillenthal, Young

March 18, 1947 8:00 P.M. No. 6707 Frank Hemingway
Dillen Myer—urges quick passing of Taft's housing bill.

April 23, 1947 4:00 P.M. No. 8389 News A
Wallace—in Paris—said world should embark on 50 billion reconstruction program with 17 billion for Russia

April 23, 1947 9:15 P.M. No. 8370 Clete Roberts B
Drew Middleton of NY Times, has reported that the State Dept. 'Voice of America' has been heard with great interest in Russia and increased interest is being taken in it—reports that the people feel it is giving the truth—strong evidence that the State Dept. is doing a good job—

April 27, 1947 8:00 P.M. No. 8552 News A

Wallace—arrived in Washington today—

April 30, 1947 4:00 P.M. No. 8400 News A

Wallace—in first radio talk—says Europe views Truman's foreign policy as a step toward war—

May 4, 1947 9:00 P.M. No. 8664-5-6-7-1

Open Forum

ABAB

Open Forum—"Will the Taft Union Control Bill Bring Industrial Peace?" AFL-CIO-Employer-M&M

May 17, 1947 8:00 P.M. No. 9242 News (Norman Nesbit) B

AFL & CIO—Join in blistering attack on Senate Union Control Bill

June 7, 1947 7:30 A.M. No. 147 News (Fleetwood Lawton) A

Taft Hartley Labor Bill passed by Senate with veto defeating vote—Sen. Ellender feels Truman will accept it as only recourse to fight Lewis—

June 9, 1947 8:00 P.M. No. 173 News (Frank Hemingway) C

Penn. coal miners walk out to protest Taft-Hartley Labor Bill

June 13, 1947 8:00 P.M. No. 477 News C

On way back from Canada Truman passed a sign in Buffalo reading veto the anti-labor bill—it was signed UNITED STATES STEEL WORKERS.

June 13, 1947 8:00 P.M. No. 477 News C

Pres. Truman back to make two most important decisions of year

June 13, 1947 8:00 P.M. No. 477 News C

Taft says that Truman should not veto the bill

June 24, 1947 6:00 P.M. No. 2074 News (Norman Nesbit)

L.A. Central Labor Council, president, declares there will not be any strikes in L.A. as result of T-H Labor Bill.

July 1, 1947 8:00 P.M.

No. 897 Frank Hemingway

C

Bugsy Siegel—wrote 2 worthless checks shortly before he was killed

July 6, 1947, 8:15 P.M.

No. 1126 The Voice of Labor

C

Robt. W. Gilbert, attorney for AFL

Allen L. Suparillo, his assistant

Miss Susy D. Adams, of Internatl. Ladies Garments Union

Gilbert—the T-H Law is a slave labor bill that will have to be fought through the courts and the NLRB—there is more in this bill than meets the eye, as Sen. Taft has said—

Miss Adams—we or organized labor are anxious that many sections of this TH law be clarified—

Suparillo—it is not to be assured that all contracts between unions and employers are covered by the TH Law—it applies primarily to interstate-commerce—its time table is very important indeed—

Gilbert—important date—or deadlines that must be kept in mind by labor under the TH Law—the full impact won't be felt until the middle of 1948—

Adams—labor believes most of the provisions of the TH Law are discriminatory and represent the efforts of the manufacturers such as the NAM seek to destroy unions—Assoc. and many other much organizations—

Gilbert—agrees with her that the TH Law was designed to destroy labor's gain over the past 50 years—

Suparillo—President Truman made his position clear that he does not support the TH Law.

July 10, 1947, 8:00 P.M.

No. 1357 Frank Hemingway

C

Hickenlooper—says so far as is known no important secrets have leaked out into hands of spies.

July 19, 1947, 8:00 A.M.

No. 1647 Norman Nesbit

Siegel—began 20 day jail sentence for drunken driving—removed windshield with traffic violator label.

July 27, 1947, 8:15 P.M. No. 2383 Labor

Notes by lg

Tells about teamwork in labor—how legislation has drawn all groups together.

Earl E. Thomas—Carpenters Union—

Bud Saytree—

Roy M. Brewer—

Thomas—Taft Hartley bill destroys the cooperation between labor and management.

Saytree—brings the unions together

Brewer—it's always time for labor to work together—

Thomas—NAM says law should be bypassed—

Further discussion on Taft-Hartley Bill.

July 29, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 2650 Frank Hemingway

More big names came up into the Howard Hughes investigation. Lehay and Arnold may be called. Kaiser's agent brought Lehay into the discussion. Kaiser told group that cargo plane program was smashed because of doublecross. One of two glamour girls told reporters that her trip to Wash. was cancelled.

July 29, 1947, 6:00 P.M. No. 2655 Norman Nesbit

Seigel was assassinated over race wire services.

July 30, 1947, 6:00 P.M. No. 2588 Norman Nesbit

Kaiser Hughes Controversy Jesse Jones Testimony.

July 31, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 2708 Frank Hemingway
A

Howard Hughes—says he's tired of being pushed around. Says he will appear in Washington on Wednesday and not before. Testimony in the case continued—Lovett testified today saying the program was carried out at order of Donald Nelson.

August 1, 1947, 6:00 P.M. No. 2847 Stanley Burn

Hughes . . . unlocated. Still accuses Sen. Brewster of Pan-American Airline underhandedness.

August 1, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 2842 Frank Hemingway

Hughes . . . quote, "I respect the U. S. Senate, but not Brewster." Has called Brewster liar twice. Meyer testified today, said would tell more tomorrow. Elliott Roosevelt said photo planes OK'd without pressure.

August 2, 1947, 7:30 A.M. No. 2827 News Edward Jorgenson A

Senator Brewster . . . and Howard Hughes verbal war will not reach climax until next Wednesday — Johnny Meyers there now. Just whose ox is going to be gored next Wednesday remains to be seen—charges have switched to Senator Brewster lap—charge made by Hughes that Brewster was willing to waive the investigation if Hughes would merge TWA with Pan-American Airlines.

August 4, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 3074 Frank Hemingway

Elliott Roosevelt . . . and John Meyer testify in Hughes war contracts Roosevelt said his father had nothing to do with contracts believes the investigation is a plan to smear his father.

August 5, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 3015 Frank Hemingway

Howard Hughes . . . takes off for Washington—Elliott Roosevelt tore into Meyer testimony.

August 7, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 3111 Frank Hemingway

Hughes . . . case. Charges and countercharges of Hughes vs. Brewster come to end.

Hearing will proceed aside from personal differences. Flannigan says committee out to get Elliott.

August 7, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 3111 Frank Hemingway

Gangster's (Bugsy Siegel) . . girl friend flying back from Paris.

August 8, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 3176 Frank Hemingway

Howard Hughes . . . Meyer missing. Hughes balks at submitting records. Hughes says he has lost money on flying boats.

August 10, 1947, 8:15 P.M. No. 3211 Labor

W. J. Bassett . . . tells of state labor Convention—voted unanimously in favor of Marshall plan, Wagner housing, strongly against communism. Prepared to fight Taft labor law. Hints about senators receiving and accepting favors, free rides on planes, free breakfasts. DOES NOT MENTION HUGHES INVESTIGATION AS SUCH.

August 17, 1947, 8:15 P.M. No. 3618 Labor

Mr. Raddy . . . What is behind building costs? to be discussed tonight.

Mr. L.A. Mashburn ? Pres. of State Council of Lathers

Mr. Earl Thomas of Plasterer's council

Mr. Leo Vile, Sec. of Building and Materials Council

Mr. R . . . are there any wage scales such as \$40 a day—

Mr. M . . . no—

Mr. T . . . I would like to get \$40 a day—rumors originate in fact that it costs much more to build since war.

Mr. V . . . prices have gone up yet prices are far ahead of wages—

Mr. R . . . Now may we go into the comparative costs of building a home—

Mr. M . . . a \$5000 home now costs \$9000—costs of acreage has more than doubled but lumber and materials have increased more. Bureau of Labor says wages rose 15% in past year while prices of lumber and materials have increased more . . . 42%

Mr. Vile . . . Facts about living costs—food costs have increased 400% as compared to 49% increase for wages—

Business Week figures on prices and profits—announcement—Labor Day Parade will have Queen this year for first time—name will be announced in few days—she will be a working girl—26 bands will provide music for the parade—Dr. Zeigler and Mr. Chandler are in charge—Sheriff will lead the parade.

August 21, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 3822 Frank Hemingway

Taft Hartley . . . Bill will be enforced at midnight.

August 23, 1947, 7:30 A.M. No. 3787 Edward Jorgenson
 substituting for
 Fleetwood Lawton
 A

New Labor Law . . . has not yet affected the 200 strikes now going on across the nation—Some officials believe that a fair trial will not be made by either management or labor—Hartley is convinced that many of the rank and file of labor are rebelling against the law against their will by pressure of union heads—Toledo Central labor council promises to defeat Taft if he runs for President in 1948—it is more than a promise however—it is a test of the effectiveness of the new law since the law prohibits any union to take a political stand.

August 31, 1947, 8:15 P.M. No. 4090 Labor

Talk about the big labor day parade in Los Angeles—plans and places in line of march.

Sept. 1, 1947, 6:00 P.M. No. 4317 Clete Roberts

Rumbles of determination to kill Taft labor bill.

Sept. 7, 1947, 8:15 P.M. No. 4505 Voice of Labor

Ralph Rodding—M.C.

W.J. Bassett—Exec. head of AFL

Michael Fanning—Head of postmen unions

Fanning tells of bases and unions in Postoffices.

Bassett tells of growth of L.A. now third in nations.

L.A. is 4th postoffice section in country.

Tells how Postmen's union meets labor management issues.

Importance of voting to labor.

Sept. 8, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 4635 Frank Hemingway

AFL . . . will fight Taft law affidavits

Sept. 10, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 4863 Frank Hemingway

Henry Wallace...accuses BIG STEEL TONIGHT OF PUSHING
AMERICAN PEOPLES INTO DEPRESSION. Irving Olds,
Chairman of Board of Director of U.S. Steel SAYS
THAT A MAJOR BUILDING PROGRAM HAS BEEN BEGUN
BY HIS CORP.

Sept. 10, 1947, 6:00 P.M. No. 335 News—Norman
Nesbit C

Truman...Welcomed in Canada CIO Council...plans
Sat. parade to protest TH Bill.

Sept. 10, 1947, 6:00 P.M. No. 4857 Clete Roberts
CIO and AFL...want to merge for political movement.

Sept. 11, 1947, 6:00 P.M. No. 4793 Clete Roberts
Interview with Bert Frazier, who served as director of
displaced persons camps in Germany. their problem
should be our problem...something has to be done
about them...there are about 800,000 dp's in Germany
...most of them are not of the Jewish faith.

Sept. 14, 1947, 9:00 P.M. No. 5016-17-15-14 Open
Forum
Open Forum..."Is the Taft-Hartley act a step toward
Industrial Peace?"

Sept. 14, 1947, 8:15 P.M. No. 5020 Labor
Harry Lee...John Donovan of central labor counsel are
guest speakers—alarming cost of necessities—high
prices
Wages have not had anything to do with rise in price.
Quotes from the N.Y. stock exchange—
Wall St. Journal tells of high prices.
High Prices is No. 1 problem in America.

Sept. 19, 1947, 9:00 P.M. No. 5369 News Bill Che-
nilli C

Henry Wallace...calls for movement in protest of things
that may lead us to war.

- Sept. 20, 1947, 8:00 A.M. No. 5348 Norman Nesbit
Lawrence Thor A
Wallace...calls for return to food rationing and the
OPA.
- Sept. 22, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 5407 Frank Hemingway
Wallace...demands that Congress put in price control
again.
- Sept. 22, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 5407 Frank Hemingway
Lilienthal...says we must know all about atom bomb or
face danger.
- Sept. 22, 1947, 6:00 P.M. No. 5413 Clete Roberts
Truman...to make statement on rising prices in fireside
chat on radio.
Bernard Baruch—says that he advocates control of prices
and wages commercial.
- Sept. 24, 1947, 6:00 P.M. No. 5588 Clete Roberts
Mrs. E. Roosevelt...will answer charges of war monger-
ing by Russ. Warren Austine will also aid in argu-
ments.
- Sept. 24, 1947, 8:00 P.M. No. 5594 Frank Hemingway
Mrs. Roosevelt...to answer Vishinsky charges.
- Sept. 24, 1947, 9:00 P.M. No. 5526 Bill Kenneally C
Mrs. Roosevelt...to defend this country in the UN debate
on Russia's charges of war mongering.
CIO and AFL...lawyers criticize Denaham for using
tactics of NLRB in local dispute.
- Sept. 27, 1947, 7:30 P.M. No. 5754 Ed. Jorgenson
Mrs. E. Roosevelt... said today—try as you may you
cannot understand why the Russians think as they do.

SCHEDULE C

**Copies of Three Note Sheets of October 18, 1947 Held
by Commission Counsel Covering Newscasts in Which
Margaret Truman Concert Was Reported Over Stations
KHJ and KFAC**

SCHEDULE C-1

RADIO REPORTS, INC Date 10/18/47
Program News Don Mc Call Record Data
Station K H J Network local Record Number 6819
Time 8:15 a.m.
Recorded by OM
Program Sponsor Western Auto

SPECIALS OR PROSPECTS**Headlines****COMMERCIAL**

Truman's campaign to get nation's housewives to save bread may soon get shot in the arm . . . baking industry considering raising prices . . .

Poultryless Thursday may be eliminated . . . Charles Luckman may agree if poultry and feed dealers find other ways of saving grain.

Sub committee hearing in SF on prices . . . all witnesses said the other fellow was responsible . . . Owen Hadler says there is a 50% decrease in grocers' profits.

Farmers' Market . . . organized by unions . . . in Los Angeles area . . . a big cooperative bringing food direct from farmer to the consumer.

Washington officials waiting the result of the French municipal election tomorrow . . . st

French international airline co. reports crash in Mediterranean . . . 37 lost, 5 missing and 2 saved.

Brazilian severance of diplomatic relations with Soviet appeared eminent today. Stems from article in Soviet press against Dutra.

Chile . . . to sever diplomatic ties with Soviet

COMMERCIAL

Stalin is quoted as saying he wants to end fears of a new war . . . wants improved relations with Britain and US.

UN Political committee to take test vote on Marshall proposal to overhaul UN machinery.

Hearings on communism in HW to begin on Monday.

Eleven states to lose 14 seats in Congress if the population shifts continue.

Another tropical storm headed toward Florida.

Iwo Jima and Mariannas warned of a typhoon within 48 hours.

Truck overturns killing Los Angeles high school student . . .

Two day mourning for war dead began today.

Mrs. Maude Rogers, mother of Buddy Rogers, in critical condition.

Movie critics deprecated M. Truman chance of becoming a great singer.

COMMERCIAL

Iowa man gets tractor for \$2000 after trying for 2 years . . . then fire sweeps his farm and burns his tractor.

SCHEDULE C-2

Date 10/18/47

RADIO REPORTS, INC

Program Glenn Hardy

Station KHJ Network Reg-MBS Time 10 a.m.

Recorded by OM

notes by lg

SPECIALS OR PROSPECTS

Two survive after plane crash off Spain
Boston welcomes coast guard cutter with downed passengers

**RESTRICTIONS AGAINST EATING EGGS AND POULTRY TO GO
 BEY BOARD LUCKMAN WILL MEET WITH POULTRY MEN
 WITH AN OPEN MIND. IF THEY CAN ASSURE LUCKMAN
 THAT GRAIN CAN BE SAVED WITH EATING CHICKEN
 LUCKMAN MAY CHANGE HIS MIND ON RESTRICTIONS.**

Price investigation continues

French elections may have bearing on Marshall plan

Brazil may break off diplomatic relations with Russia

Hurricanes subside off coast

Hayride truck overturns kills one

Prisoners escape from train

**Detroit said some car prices are coming down. Auto-
 motive News said that used car sales are off 40 per cent**

Truman concert in Pgh. Critics are critical

**Utilities and oil lead stock—Scully Oil-Tidewater Oil
 others in front wer U.S. Steel**

Flash flood in Pa.

Food poisoning in Ohio

Truman holds conference with Biddel Smith

SCHEDULE C-3

Dated 10/18/47

RADIO REPORTS, INC

Program News

Station KFAC Network local Time 10:30 a.m.

Recorded by OM

notes by lg

SPECIALS OR PROSPECTS

Hurricane heads for Bermuda

Country is having good weather for football

Coast Guard cutter brings in survivors of Sky Queen

41 persons killed in French plane crash

French strikes continue before election

COMMERCIAL

Stalin says that he wants to solve differences with U.S.

Test vote in General Assembly

**U.S. and Russia clash over Korean proposal, to give Korea
back to Koreans**

Brit. will not sacrifice freedoms for money says Atlee

**TRUMAN CAMPAIGN TO SAVE GRAIN * * BAKERS' WILL SELL
SMALLER LOAVES OF BREAD AND LESS CAKE AND PIE.
CHARLES LUCKMAN SAYS HOUSEWIVES CAN SAVE MORE
WHEAT THAN ALL BAKERIES COMBINED. IN EAST
BREAD PRICES WILL RISE.**

Committee to investigate the housing shortage—

**WALL STREET JOURNAL WRITERS JOSEPH GUILFOIL AND
JOHN COOPER TESTIFY BEFORE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING**

Prisoners try to escape from army train

Pgh critics don't like Truman concert

Fire fighters at forest blaze

Navy bombers in trouble near San Diego

Hayride tragedy

Auto wreck

SCHEDULE D

Transcriptions of KMPC Newscasts of 7:30 a.m. and 8 a.m. of October 18, 1947 Held by Commission Counsel

Program News—Fleetwood Lawton

Record: #6794

Time: 7:30 AM

Date: 10/18/47

Generalissimo Stalin has issued a new assurance of the peaceful intentions of his government. The assurance has been given to a group of 8 labor party members of the British Parliament who have just concluded a visit to the Soviet Union. In Warsaw yesterday on their way back to the United Kingdom these eight British politicians announced their interview with Stalin. They were received by the Soviet leader at his vacation villa near the town of Sugee on the Black Sea. Though it has not been revealed precisely when the meeting occurred, it presumably took place this week. At the conclusion of their stay in Moscow, they studied Soviet factories and trade unions. Stalin is reported as having declared in the course of a two-hour discussion that just as the Soviet Union has always stood for improvement of political and economic relations with all countries, so it does stand for such improvement beginning with the United States and Great Britain. If these countries wish to improve relations with the Soviet Union, they will be welcome. We shall be prepared to go forward to meet them irrespective of what the economic systems may be in those countries. Cooperation between countries having different economic systems is possible. That has already been proved by experience. "If, however," Stalin is quoted as saying, "they do not want to improve their relations with the Soviet Union, we shall have to do without them. We shall nevertheless be able to carry on. We shall wait until they regain their reason and understand that cooperation between nations is necessary. We can wait. We are a patient people."

In another passage, Stalin is reported by the British Legislator as saying that "We want as close trade relations with Great Britain as possible. The sooner the two States agree, the better for good partners in common work."

In their first statement on reaching Warsaw, the labor members last night also quoted Stalin as declaring that he

has no thought of making war and wants to resolve political and economic issues with the United States and Britain in order to dissipate fears of a new conflict. Subsequently, however, they amended their report in this regard, explaining that Stalin did not actually say this but that they were given the impression that such were his thoughts.

Now, these protestations of peaceful and friendly intent by the Soviet Generalissimo are, naturally, most welcome, even though they concur spectacularly with the deeds and propaganda offensive of his government. But one must first of all naturally consider the identity and objectivity or otherwise of the report. It is necessary to emphasize that these men in question do not constitute a bi-partisan group similar to the various committees and sub-committees of our own Congress at present touring Europe. They are all members of the Labor Party and of the extreme Left Wing of the British Labor Party traveling privately for their own purpose. That they should have been admitted to the Soviet Union at all is immediately noteworthy in view of the fact that a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, accompanied by an Assistant Secretary of State, had been refused permission even to visit Moscow.

The British Delegation is headed by, an individual of somewhat mysterious origin and shadowy associations, who is very prominent among the most vehemently pro-Soviet faction of the London palace. was one of the sponsors of Henry Wallace's speaking tour of the British Isles a few months ago. His views can best be judged by his comments in Warsaw last night, upon the revival of the comintern or Communist International, though now in the form of a so-called Communist Information Bureau with headquarters in Belgrade. Of this, told a news conference that the creation of a Communist Information Bureau by the Communist parties of nine European Nations, including the Soviet itself, is, as he put it, an answer to the threat of American imperialism and pressure upon Europe. He added that the United States Congress probably will not approve any further financial aid to Britain except under intollerable political conditions., of course, is consistently and bitterly anti-American in his utterance. There is consequently good reason to conclude that the Russians were confident that the eight men who had given the interview would present Stalin's remarks in the most favorable possible light. Before leaving Moscow, moreover, they were accorded a three-hour interview by Foreign Minister Molotov, another most unusual circumstance.

Although Stalin spoke to them for two hours, these British laborites quote only a relatively few passages, which arouses a justifiable doubt in view of their political tendencies regarding the unreported qualifications the Soviet leader may have attached to his assurance. One natural reaction, of course, is that while Stalin's remarks are most encouraging, the time has past when one can accept Russian words at their face value—particularly when those words conflict so markedly with Russian actions. If, as Stalin says, the Russians merely desire cooperation and understanding with the United States, then the way to that objective lies wide before them. But, in practice they show not the slightest inclination to pursue that course—not even to the observance of their solemn pledges embodied in the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam Agreement.

Aside from these considerations, however, it is entirely probable that Stalin was quite sincere in intimating that Russia has no desire for war. That conforms precisely with opinion that the Soviet does not want war, but only seeks to extort every and any advantage which can be secured without an actual conflict. This, moreover, is not the first occasion, by any means, on which Stalin has issued a conciliatory statement at the very moment when Soviet diplomatic agents have been engaged in aggressively browbeating tactics at the International The evident purpose of such statements, is to appeal to the well-nigh desperate desire of the democracies to believe that no real danger to peace exists. By such an appeal, the Russians perhaps expect, and not without cause, that they can create new hesitancy and so weaken the resistance to their demands. One is reminded of Adolph Hitler's similar tactics of accompanying each stroke by a public proclamation that this represented his final demand upon the world and that if it were granted peace and world friendship would be secure. But the world has been tragically taught that the path to peace does not lie through appeasement, that verbal offers of friendship mean little when accompanied by aggressive deeds and by organized propaganda campaigns of invective and villification. Eager though we desire to believe that the purposes and intentions of all other nations are as sincerely peaceful as our own, the only possible reply to Stalin's latest doctrines must be that we welcome such words with wholehearted enthusiasm just as soon as his words and his government actions are capable of logical reconciliation.

(Commercial)

China's Prime Minister,, has today informed the standing committee of the People's Political Counsel that the Nanking Government's basic policy towards Japan includes an insistence that Japan shall not be permitted to rearm, and that in the peace settlement China shall receive important reparations and also possession of the Ryukyu Islands chain which would evidently include the Island of Okinawa. That suggests that in the negotiation of the Japanese Peace Treaty we may find ourselves at some difference of view with China in regard to this point, for our military and naval leaders have made no secret of the fact that their defensive strategy in the Orient is founded upon our retention of Okinawa as at least a semi-permanent base even after the end of our occupation of Japan itself.

Of our policy towards China, Prime Minister remarked today that it has hitherto been rather mysterious, but its trend is now more clear judging from the press reports. The press reports to which the Chinese Prime Minister apparently alludes are those from Washington during the past few days which relate that Secretary of State Marshall is personally reexamining our entire attitude towards the Chinese Civil War in the light of the still-secret report submitted by General Albert Wedemeyer. Wedemeyer, of course, recently returned from a tour of China and the Far East which he conducted as President Truman's personal emissary. And, although on terminating his survey on China Wedemeyer issued a statement regarded by some as highly critical of the Nanking Government's policies, it is believed that his final report nevertheless concludes that we must either give full support and aid to Nanking or resign ourselves to the indefinite prolongation of the Chinese Civil War and the probable establishment of a separate Communist State embracing the greater part of Manchuria and much of northern China proper. In his remark that our policy towards China now seems to be clearer in trend, evidently reflects Nanking's hope that Secretary Marshall will decide that full American support to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Chuk is the only possible choice between these two alternatives.

In the English city of Birmingham, Prime Minister Clement Atlee has just concluded a speech in which he declared that Britain will never sacrifice freedom, democracy or material values in exchange for economic prosperity. "We believe", said Atlee, "that we can achieve orderly planning

without sacrificing individual initiative, and unity of action without imposing uniformity." We went on to assert that Britain's recovery hinges upon hard work by all and, in every industry, teamwork inspired by the realization of what is at stake. The first application of these remarks is to the domestic policies of the present labor government and to charges by its opponents that it is developing progressively into a dictatorship. Atlee appears to have been resigned to these accusations, but his words also may have been intended to quiet vigorous objections by his own party's powerful Left Wing elements that the Marshall Plan, or any other type of additional American aid, would entail some form of political conditions to be imposed by us. There can be no denying that misgivings of this sort are wide-spread in Western Europe, nor are they exclusively the result of anti-American Soviet propaganda.

A case in point is the advice given only yesterday to French Prime Minister Paul . . . by Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, who is at present on a visit to Europe. Bridges told . . . that he must be firm with the Communist-inspired tract in France if he wants financial aid from the United States. However true that may be, it is evident that such advice, published in French, plays directly into the hands of the Communists who maintain that we are seeking to obtain political domination of those European nations which we aid.

Date: 10-18-47

Record: 6821

Time: 8:00 AM

Program: Larry Thor

At 6:00 o'clock this morning, KMPC began operating on a power of 50,000 watts, the maximum power allowed any radio station in the United States. The Federal Communications in Washington granted this station permission to increase its wattage late yesterday, and so, this morning at 6:00 AM, KMPC became as powerful as any station in America.

Joseph Stalin who can be rather cute in getting his opinions across the times, has hit the news again. Usually he singles some visiting newspaper man to grant an exclusive interview. From these fireside chats in the past have come some strange remarks; the sweetness and light atmosphere

that Russian foreign policy action manages to contradict. The top man in Russia this time has granted his time to 8 visiting politicians—members of the British Labor Parliament to get his views across. Said Stalin: "Russia welcomes cooperation with the United States and Britain and will wait until they regain their reason." Stalin talked with the Britons Wednesday for two hours in his little Kremlin near a Black Sea resort. En route home the Britons arrived in Warsaw on a special Russian plane and released last night a transcript of Stalin's remarks. He did not mention any possibility of war. He never does but he implied that the U. S. and Britain were responsible for the breach between West and East and that overtures for an improvement of relations would have to come from them. He said political and economic differences need not stand in the way of an understanding, an opinion he has expounded before and that he understood international cooperation was necessary. The transcript of Stalin's remarks as released by Connie Zealogue, leader of the British delegation "we want as . . . relations with Britain as possible. We are not against trade relations between our two countries as good partners in a common work and just as the Soviet has always stood for improvement of political and economic relations with American countries, so it now stands for such improvement beginning with the United States and Great Britain. If these countries wish to improve their relations with the Soviet union then they will be welcome and we shall be prepared to go forward with them irrespective of what the economic setup may be in these countries. Cooperation between countries having different economic setups can be quite possible; that has already been proved by experience, (these are still his words). If, however, they don't want to improve relations with the Soviet Union, we will have to do without; we shall nevertheless be able to carry on. And we close with this quotations: "we will wait until they regain their reason". He is speaking now of Britain and the United States. "We understand cooperation between nations is necessary; we can wait; we are a patient people."

While the Russian leader spoke, the government controlled press of Russia was busy hacking away at the Western hemisphere and the result, unofficial sources in Brazil say, the government has decided to break relations with Russia. They add that an announcement is forthcoming in a few hours.

Brazil's Soviet Relations have reached a breaking point following unfavorable comments in the Russian press on

Brazilian President . . . , Brazilian government charging that the press comments were insults to the nation, has demanded satisfaction from Moscow. Rio de Janiero dispatches say the break in relations would come the moment Brazil formerly received Moscow's refusal to grant full satisfaction, and observers believe no satisfaction will be forthcoming from the Kremlin.

The British information Office has announced that one brigade of troops has been withdrawn from Palestine in a move to reduce the British Army's overall strength in The Holy Land. The Office informed correspondents that the 8th Brigade sailed for England on October 1st. However, because of redistribution of forces in and around Palestine, the overall strength of British forces in The Holy Land actually has increased at the moment by forty men. The increase is accounted for by the transfer of the British Command Trans Jordan force for administrative purposes in another troop movement. Forces near the Northern border of Palestine have been redistributed with one parachute battalion moving from Eastern Gallilee to points north of Ocher. The information office says the redistributions are now complete. I will have news for you in just a moment on France, (Commercial)

The battle lines were sharply drawn in France for the nationwide municipal election which is scheduled to begin tomorrow with the future course of France clearly in the balance. Premier Ramada is on his way to his town to defend his position as Mayor of Detaju. The communist slate has been put into the field to oust DeMadea from the mayorship and while the position is not important in itself, a defeat for the Premier on his own homegrounds would greatly imperil his political prestige in the eyes of the nation. The French municipal elections will be touched off tomorrow amid mounting labor unrest. Though the two day of the merchant marine is over, France is sitting on a volcano of industrial strife. A general meeting of subway and bus strikers, also communist led, has voted to continue the strike of 33,000 transport workers. The vote ties up transportation in the French capitol for the fifth day. The expected break in the transport strike didn't quite come off though 4,000 members of independent transport unions have returned to their jobs. The trains are not rolling. Power station technicians have refused to join the back to work movement. Emergency services with Army and private trucks in use are improving but not quite enough to alter the picture much. Officials of the War Ministry and national defense say that plans have been

drawn up to give military protection to workers who want to go back to their jobs. Another dispatch from France says that Senator H. Styles Bridges, Chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee has warned the French Premier that United States aid will depend on whether France can block the growth of Communism. The unsettled Greek issue is before the United Nations Agenda today. Poland is set to call on the General Assembly for an ouster of American and British personnel in Greece. Observers at Lake Success predict the Polish move is doomed to failure. However, they add that the Polish demand will set the stage for a full dress session scheduled for Monday when the bitter East West battle over the Balkans may see final decision.

An international air transport spokesman announced today that only 2 of the 44 persons reported on board a two engine transport that crashed into the Mediterranean Thursday were saved, only 2, he said. His earlier announcement that all had been saved by a Spanish Steamer was false and blamed it on faulty communications. Actually he said only 2 were saved, 5 bodies have been recovered and divers were trying to find the others. The plan, a new twin engine Bristol of British make crashed after one engine failed. So far there are no more details of the tragedy which is among the major disasters of aviation history. The passengers and crew were said to have been all French or French Colonials. Two government agencies at home are investigating two recent air mishaps in which 122 persons narrowly escaped with their lives. A Senate Subcommittee has begun an inquiry into the Bermuda Sky Queen incident in which 69 persons were rescued after the plane was forced down at sea. The subcommittee wants to know how a commercial airliner could run out of gas at sea and apparently too, the plane should not have been carrying passengers. The company operating the ship American International Airways has been forbidden to operate any planes pending results of the civil aeronautic board inquiry. The CAB also is considering revoking permanently the license of the pilot whose curiosity turned the commercial airlines upside down over El Paso, Texas on October 7th. The authorities says the pilot, Capt. C. R. Sisco endangered the lives of 53 persons aboard when he pressed the wrong button to see what would happen. The plane turned upside down and was righted 100 yards from the earth by another crew member.

A new tropical storm is boiling up from the South Atlantic and threatens to hammer the already storm wrecked

Florida resort area. The Weather Bureau Advisory at 1:30 Pacific time this morning located the center of storm 70 miles east of Turks Island in the Bahamas, the blow is heading West Northwest at 13 miles an hour. The Miami weather bureau says the storm probably will reach hurricane proportions today. At present, gales of 60 to 70 miles an hour have been recorded near the center and a 75 mile an hour wind constitutes a hurricane. The gales extend 200 miles from the center to the North and East. Present course of the storm is parallel to the September hurricane which blasted Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, however, the weather bureau will make no predictions on the new storm. It says hurricanes usually veer sharply several times during their run and at this time it cannot be determined where it will strike.

On the West Coast, Oregon is beginning to total up the damage to property suffered from the first major Pacific storm of the season. Three vessels disabled by the storm are being aided by the coast guard, rivers and streams have been raised to near flood levels by heavy rains. Two other storms are reported moving in the Pacific, army weather observers say the typhoon called "Alice" is heading toward the Marcus Islands and the Mariannes and Iwo Jima and a second typhoon named "Beatrice" is heading away from the island of Guam.

President Truman's food committee chairman, Charles Luckman, will meet with poultry and feed industry men Monday to try to complete the industry phase of the current save food drive. Observers say a complete junking of poultryless Thursdays may result from this meeting. They say that Luckman may agree to drop the eggless, chickenless days if the poultrymen and feedmen agree to substitute other grains for critical wheat and corn. The poultry raisers have insisted that the poultryless days have only consumer demand thereby requiring them to use more grain to keep the fowl alive.

On the price front meat prices appear to be lower on both the East and West Coast but local bread and milk prices are keeping the general outlook dark. The department of Agriculture announces that milk costs four cents more a quart in Northern states than it did one year ago and bread prices will be boosted a cent a loaf in the East starting Monday.

The armies riot wrecked prison train enroute from New York to Camp Cook, California, has left Salt Lake City, Utah, heavily guarded against a possible new outbreak of

violence by its shackled prisoners. More than 60 heavily armed guards are aboard the train now and the prisoners are all handcuffed and shackled, some to the seats and the rest to each other. During the train's short stay in Salt Lake City this morning the streets around the depot were patrolled by military and civilian policemen armed with shotguns, sub-machine guns, riot guns, tear gas, and clubs. The train was delayed almost 3 hours at Minturn, Colorado, by the worst of the three prisoner revolts which occurred during the trip. At Minturn, two prisoners tried to escape; one was critically wounded by gunfire, the other fled and was recaptured a short time later. The train was greeted at Salt Lake City by a group of high ranking army officials from Fort Douglas. They listened to a report from the train commander, Major Henry Noble, then they ordered him replaced by Colonel Wade Killen of Salt Lake City, Noble described the prisoners as the most desperate criminals in the army and the most cunning. He said the 148 men started trouble immediately on leaving St. Louis yesterday morning but he claims the situation did not get out of hand at any time.

Alaskans today celebrate the 80th anniversary of the Territories purchase from Russia with initiation of the first streamliner service on the Alaskan railroad. The train left Anchorage this morning loaded with railroad officials and Alaskan dignitaries. Its destination was Mt. McKinley National Park where a Gay Nineties Dance was scheduled for tonight.

Flags will fly at half staff in a day of mourning for Southern California's returned war dead. The unidentified bodies of six service men will lie in state in the city hall rotunda from two PM today until two PM tomorrow. Mayor Fletcher Bowran asked that prayers be offered for them in homes and churches during that time. The caskets begin their journey here from and will be honored by ceremonies at The State Guard Armory and at city hall.

Trailer dwellers in Los Angeles today took their choice of paying state motor vehicle department license fees or being assessed as real property owners. County Assessor John Quinn said that less than one half the 122,500 trailers in this county were licensed. Quinn said the assessment would also constitute a lien against the real estate on which the trailer was parked.

CIO indicated in Boston today that their unions might be expected to drive for a third round of wage increases next

year although the CIO convention this week put little emphasis on pay raises.

A 20 ounce baby girl born 3 months prematurely last Monday was still alive and holding her own at Mills Memorial Hospital today. The baby was born to Mrs. Joel Ortese, 33 years of age at Half Moon Bay, California, mother of 4 other children. Dr. Borley who delivered the child gave her little chance for survival at birth but he said he is more optimistic now. The girl, who has been named Hope, must stay in an incubator for 2 months.

Kids don't forget to listen to Frank Leahy at 8:30 on KMPC. That's 8:30 this morning just 15 minutes from now.

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